The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. IV—NO. 5. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876. WHOLE NO. 161.

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FRANKFORD PA
Clothing repaired and altered 145

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344

From the Home Journal.

DIVIDED

BY HESTER A BENEDICT

My beautiful! my darling! you who sit
So far from me this idle summer morn,
I know your shelter soft skies cover it
And slow winds reach it from the rustling corn.
Across the shadow of its moss-green leaves,
The fearless chipmunk glides with eyes aglow,
And—as I would—the happy locust leaves
Lean to the purple myrtle blooms below

Silence is with you Age is folding down
Under your strength his feebleness
And fading fast the gray eyes and the brown
Where first I found divinest tenderness
Fain would I stay his strange hand, if I might,
Fain would I give you of my younger blood
The fresher part—and of my life the light
Withholding from you the far greater good

For love, my love, is selfish You are mine,
My very own what time we walk below,
And what awaits us in the land divine,
Though much we hope 'tis little we may know
I call to you across the sun-lit space,
I cry "Wait for me at the open grave,
And let me go there, glad, from your embrace,
Since you are all, at least the best, I have"

The crowd goes by me And the loud
Surf—swol'n with laughter—beats upon the beach,
The gray gulls soar and circle, high and proud,
The hills are blossoming beyond my reach,
Yet in my palm some violets are lying,
And at my feet the white, bright lilies grow;
And o'er my head the singing birds are flying,
And in my heart a great calm lieth low

For, far away, so far I may not find them
This side the mystery that waits for all,
My darlings sit, with birds and blooms to mind them
Hearing my cry and answering my call
And I can hear—I think I hear—them saying,
With lips that evermore my kisses keep,
'No matter where her feet are stayed or staying,
She knows the home-love never lies asleep'

LEFT IN CHARGE.

"I'm so glad papa and mamma are going out. Are not not you, Miss Wade?" exclaimed Nelly "It will be so jolly to sit and tell tales in the firelight."

"And to stay up till nine o'clock, and have supper like grown people," remarked Hugh

"Oh, yes," said Meta, chiming in, "and to be all alone in the great big house I'm glad that cook's left, and that we're not to have another till we get to Rugby, and that Mary's gone home to say good-bye to her friends, because somehow it wouldn't have been so nice if they'd been here"

"There's mamma coming down!" And Hugh sprang to open the door

Mrs Newstead smiled at her children's delight as she entered in her pale lavender silk dinner-dress, and she stooped to kiss them one after another.

"You're sure you don't mind being left, Miss Wade?" she interrogated, turning to me "I'm very sorry things should have turned out so unfortunately, indeed, if this had not been a bridal party, and both bride and bridegroom such very old friends, I certainly should not have accepted the invitation."

"Oh, I don't mind in the least; and I should have been very sorry for you to remain at home on my account"

Mr Newstead joined her, and the next minute the carriage came to the door. Mrs Newstead turned on the step to kiss her little ones

"I feel as if I ought not to leave you even now," she said "I wish we had had a cab, as at first proposed, and had left Hewit at home"

"You need not trouble yourself about me," I returned, smiling at the idea of being afraid where there was nothing to fear Mrs. Newstead said good-night to us, and when in the carriage, called out—

"Be sure you don't sit up, Miss Wade, as I don't suppose we shall be home before two or three in the morning, and I have my latch-key"

I and the children stood and saw them drive away, and then, after securing the door, we drew round the fire to tell stories Meta seated herself on one side, and Hugh on the other, while little Nelly nestled in my arms

"Now, Miss Wade, dear, please do begin—something about when you were a little girl, you know."

"And please to begin with 'Once upon a time,' because they sound more like real stories when you do"

I smiled at their eagerness and began "Once upon a time," when I was interrupted by a knock at the door

"Bother the door!" exclaimed Hugh

I put Nelly down and answered it It proved to be a lady.

"I'm so sorry to intrude so late," she said, pleasantly, "but in passing the house this afternoon I saw it was to let—will you kindly tell me the rent?"

"I'm sorry I can't oblige you, as I don't know what it is, and both Mr and Mrs Newstead are out"

"Oh, dear—I wish I had called earlier I should have done so, but I do not care to trouble people unnecessarily, and I did not know until I had spoken to my husband whether he would like the situation"

"I am sorry also, as Mrs Newstead could answer any questions you might ask; and I know they are anxious to let it, as they leave in a few days."

"Ah, then, we could come at once—that is just what would suit us. Would you kindly let me see over it to-night? We are going up to London by the first train in the morning, and I may not have another opportunity. If I think it will do, all money-matters can be arranged by letter."

"Could you not postpone your journey for an hour or two? I would much rather you saw Mrs Newstead"

"And I would much rather see her; but it is impossible to postpone our journey, as my husband has to meet his solicitor on important business at eleven o'clock—and I do not care to travel alone"

Still I hesitated

"You surely do not fear to take me over the house? I am very anxious, as you perceive, and I will tell you why We are in lodgings, if I see the house and like it, I don't think my husband will mind what rent he pays, and we can give our landlady a month's notice to-morrow before leaving We shall be away a fortnight, and that will give us a fortnight after our return to get the house into habitable order before entering it"

"But surely a fortnight would not make much difference to you? Or you might arrange to return a little earlier from London, so that it need only make a difference of a few days."

I felt an unaccountable reluctance to take her farther than the door, though she was evidently a lady—both her manner and dress proved that

"I will tell you another reason," she said, after a few moments pause "I am expecting a baby, my first, in the beginning of January, and I am anxious that my darling should be born in a house of its own."

I understood now why she was so anxious, and hesitated no longer.

"You will pardon my keeping you at the door, but I felt nervous at first, being all alone in the house, but for my pupils Please come in"

I ushered her into the dining-room, and left her with the wondering children while I brought a candle, as the upper part of the house was not supplied with gas I had some trouble to find one, not being very familiar with the domestic arrangements of the house, and when I returned my visitor was sitting near the fire chatting with the little ones.

"This is the dining-room," I said.

"Yes, and I have taken quite a fancy to it, even in these few minutes, while your little pupils and myself have grown quite friendly"

"I am glad they have amused you. Will you kindly follow me?" I asked, as I passed into the drawing-room.

She went into raptures over it. She liked a large drawing-room, and had been fearful that she should not get so large a one as she wished in a ten-roomed house. The upper rooms seemed to please her equally well; and then we descended to inspect the kitchen.

"Ah," she exclaimed, as she entered the front one, "this is a very nice room—no servant could object to sit here, for it is quite as comfortable as a parlor; and I am glad to see shutters to the window—the back premises are often left so very insecure."

We passed into the scullery.

"Will you kindly lend me the candle?" she asked. I did so, and she examined the fastenings of the windows very carefully. "A burglar was once committed in a house where I was staying, and ever since I have been very particular about the bolts and bars," she said, apologetically.

"You have seen all now, except the cellars, and you will scarcely care to go down there."

"I should like to see all I can see, nevertheless, if you do not mind."

I accompanied her; and again she took the candle, and examined the fastenings, telling me, laughingly, that she was determined to be safe in her castle if bars and chains could make her so. We stood for a few moments on the step, before parting, she said, sweetly—

"You have done me a great kindness tonight, and I hope you will never have cause to regret it, even though Mr. and Mrs. Newstead are from home My husband will write to the former to-morrow, and no doubt all will be satisfactorily arranged"

We shook hands and parted, I feeling quite proud of my evening's work, as I was sure Mr and Mrs Newstead would be glad of what I had done

"What a precious time that creature's kept you!" exclaimed Hugh, as I re-entered the dining-room "I thought you were never coming back"

"Never mind—we'll lose no time," I replied

Nelly returned to her place on my lap, while Hugh and Meta resumed their seats on either side, and story followed story till the clock struck nine

The girls were in bed, and I had passed into Hugh's room to say good-night, when he asked suddenly—

"Was that a lady who was here to-night?"

"Yes, I think so. Why do you ask?"

"Oh, because I didn't think ladies asked such rude questions as she did"

"What did she ask?" I inquired, curiously.

"Why, first she admired the pictures and ornaments, and then the silver; and she asked if papa had any more And then she said she should think he was very proud of it, and wanted to know where it was kept at night, and whether you would put it away this evening, as papa and mamma were out"

"And what answer did you make?"

"Oh, I told her I expected it would be left on the sideboard, as you never touched it, being our governess, and not a servant. I don't think mamma would have asked such questions"

"No, Hugh, but never mind—go to sleep, and think no more about her."

I returned to the empty dining-room, feeling very lonely now that my little charges were in bed, and I almost wished Hewit had been left at home, as it would have seemed less dreary had he been in the kitchen Nevertheless I drew an easy chair to the fire, took up a volume of Tennyson's poems, and, thinking I would spend a short time with an old favorite, and then go to bed, sat down. But somehow I could not settle to read, and I found my thoughts wandering from "Locksley Hall" to the lady who had called earlier in the evening; and it suddenly struck me that she had given no name, left no address I had not asked for them certainly, but it was strange, if she was so anxious to have the house, that she had not mentioned them, and then I thought of the questions she had asked the children with regard to the plate. Did the whole thing mean mischief, and had she called simply to ascertain who was in the house, and the easiest mode of access? The more I thought the surer I felt that all was not right. I glanced at the timepiece—it was quarter to ten. What should I do? The silver I knew was worth several hundred pounds, and I was left in charge, so I must save it at any risk. It occurred to me that the woman had some motive in noticing so particularly the scullery and cellar windows, so I took a light and examined them The scullery window was unfastened, the cellar also—and I could doubt no longer The former I fastened, but the latter I could not manage. How foolish I had been! I returned to the dining room, and quietly collected all the silver, carrying it to my own room, where I put on a large cloak, and then I went to the hall door, and looked up and down the road, in the hope of seeing a policeman, for though our house stood alone and was at some distance from the road, the garden sloped down to it, one had almost a better view from the door than from the gate No one was in sight Was a policeman ever in sight when wanted? Should I go to one of the neighboring houses, and ask for help?

For a moment I felt very much inclined to do so, but then, if any one was watching, might they not not enter while I was away? I dared not risk it, so I re entered the house, making the door secure with lock and bolt and chain, and then went the round of the house, making all as safe as I could I knew that Mr Newstead kept a revolver in his dressing-room, but I had no idea where However, fear did away with all the scruples and I hunted wildly till I found it It was loaded, and I felt thankful that I had been brought up with a lot of brothers, who had taught me to take a pleasure in their pursuits, shooting among the rest, so that I knew how to handle firearms. I left the gas burning in the hall, dining room and kitchen, and then returned and took my position in the cellar, where no one could see me when first entering by the window, but where I could see anyone plainly I felt sure, if a burglary was intended, that the burglars would enter the house by the cellar-window, finding all other means of ingress barred, and I was more likely to baffle them here than anywhere else

I seemed to have been watching for hours, when I heard stealthy footsteps approaching, nearer and nearer, till they came so close to the window that I could catch some conversation.

"You're sure there's no one else in the house?"

"Quite sure"

"You say that she's in bed?"

"Yes—I saw her put the light out some time ago in her room, for I took care to ascertain which it was; but she's lit the gas in the lower part of the house, for the benefit of the master and mistress, no doubt, little thinking what a kindness she was doing us"

"She's a little fool! Fancy letting a house and never asking the name of the person who took it"

"Ah," said a third voice, "she's a neat thing in housekeeping."

They had opened the window while speaking, and one man jumped down. I raised my weapon, trembling in every limb, and aimed at his legs as well as I was able in the dark. I wounded him, for he utter a fearful oath and sank to the ground

"We're sold!" exclaimed another. "Missus, you shall rue this!"

I concluded the speaker addressed the woman who had visited me some hours before but for myself I dared not breathe lest they should discover how very weak the opposition was I heard the woman reply that she had not sold them, and then came the sound of retreating footsteps, but the man whom I had shot was left behind, and my blood ran cold when I thought that perhaps I had killed him, for after that one oath he had made no sound. For a moment I stood irresolute, and then turned and fled upstairs. Seizing a candle, I returned to the cellar, and never shall I forget the ghastly sight that presented itself. The man lay there pale as death and quite as still, while one leg of his trousers was saturated with blood. If I had killed him what should I do? I sped back to the dining-room, and returned with the water-bottle and some brandy. I dashed the water in his face and thanked Heaven when he moved faintly, and then put the brandy to his lips. He swallowed a little and seemed to revive, but the next moment fainted again and I was at my wit's end. What if he should die?

I longed with an unspeakable longing for Mr. and Mrs. Newstead's return, and could only prey the man might recover. At last there was the sound of carriage-wheels on the drive, and I rushed to the door. I remember nothing more, but I was told afterwards that Mr. Newstead caught me as I sank helpless now that the need for exertion was over. They discovered the man, sent for a doctor, who dressed his wounds, and the next morning he was removed to the infirmary. For many days I lay ill with brain fever, but when I at length recovered I begged to be taken to see him that I might tell him how sorry I was that I had hurt him. At my earnest request Mr. Newstead declined to prosecute him; but I never think of the night I was left in charge without hoping that it was the turning point of his life, and that the leniency accorded him had more power over him for good than the longest term of imprisonment would have been.

When Richard B Kimball author of "St. Leger," and other works widely read at home and abroad, was presented to Dom Pedro at the meeting of the Geographical Society, the latter took the author warmly by the hand and said: "Of your works, 'Undercurrents of Wall Street' is what I liked best." (It seems the Emperor had received all of Mr Kimball's works from George P. Putnam, in his lifetime.) The realistic flavor of "Undercurrents" is what pleased the Emperor, probably. The conversation was in French, and very animated. Dom Pedro remarked that he did not care, so much to meet "society men" as authors, artists, and scientists, to which Mr. Kimball replied:—"*Et nous-nous sommes venu de voir pas l'Empereur mais l'homme.*"

The Chinese Government has caused Professor Tyndall's work on Sound to be translated and published.

AN OLD TIME SUNDAY.

An antiquary, who has been making researches in the colonial traditions at Haverhill, Mass., gives, in the *New York Evening Post*, some peculiar traits of "the good old times" The Sunday—always called the Sabbath—began at sunset on Saturday. No labor was performed on that evening. Sunday's church services were announced by the blowing of a horn, or the hanging out of a flag. They began at nine A. M. and lasted until twelve There was then an intermission of an hour At one o'clock in the afternoon services were resumed, and continued until four The people were compelled by law to attend one service at least, and a fine was imposed upon all who rode rapidly either to or from meeting. The sexton called upon the minister and escorted him to the meeting-house. There were few pews, and those for "the quality" only, occupying the two sides of the front entrance Gray haired elders sat in a pew before the elevated pulpit and two deacons in a box before the "elders' seat" The people at large sat on benches, arranged in the centre of the house, places on which were assigned at annual town meeting according to social standing. This occasioned great jealousies "To seat the meeting-house," as it was called, was the most difficult duty of the year No person might take offence and stay away, and no person might occupy another's seat A fine was imposed in both cases The services began by prayer, which was followed by singing a psalm in metre, dictated by a deacon, line by line, to the congregation Then followed the "long prayer," occupying from sixty to ninety minutes, during which time the people stood Neither kneeling nor reading of the Scriptures was adopted for more than a hundred years after Plymouth settlement, both being regarded as imitative of the Church of England. A second hymn followed the long prayer, and then came the sermon, invariably written, and occupying from one and a half to two hours in delivery. Baptisms, cases of church discipline and collections were attended to in the afternoon There was a contribution every Sunday, preceded by an appeal from one of the deacons The boxes were not carried around, but the congregation arose and proceeded to the deacons' seat to deposit their offerings. Magistrates and "the quality" walked up first, elders next, and then the common people. The trials of ecclesiastical offenders at the close of the afternoon services often afforded amusement. For various offences there were various punishments. When it was expected that a "confession" was to be made, the house was thronged. After the benediction was pronounced the minister passed out of the church, bowing to the people on both sides, and followed by his family, then by the persons who occupied the pews, and finally by the multitude When pews were introduced over the whole house their seats were hung on hinges, so as to be turned up for the convenience of standers during prayers When the "amen" was pronounced these seats were again turned down It produced a loud noise, especially as the boys found in the "slam" a relief from tediousness, and a change, therefore, to the present fixed seats was at length introduced

Everything which had the appearance of levity, even in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was discarded by the Pilgrims The drinking of healths and the use of tobacco were forbidden, the former being considered a heathenish and idolatrous practice, grounded on ancient libations, the other as a species of intoxication. Laws were instituted to regulate social intercourse between the sexes and the advances toward matrimony Pride and ostentation came under the cognizance of the magistrate Modes of dress, cut of hair, manner of speech, style of carriage, and bearing, hours of rising in the morning and retiring at night, too rapid driving on the roads, too loud, prolonged or frequent laughter, bad conduct on the Lord's Day, and a thousand other things not regarded now as coming under the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate, were made subjects of municipal regulations. Women were forbidden to expose their arms or shoulders to view. Sleeves of gowns were to reach to the wrist, and the neck was to be close Men were required to cut their hair short, so as not to resemble the other sex No person not worth two hundred pounds was allowed to wear gold or silver lace, silk hoods or embroidered scarfs

The ordinary food of the early settlers here for both breakfast and supper was bean porridge with bread and butter On Sunday morning there was coffee in addition Brown bread, made of "rye and Indian," was the staff of life, white bread being used only when guests were present Baked pumpkins and milk composed a dish said to have been luxurious For dinner, twice every week, Sundays and Thursdays, baked beans and baked Indian pudding, the latter being served first, Saturdays salt fish, one day in every week salt pork and corned beef, and one day also roasted meat, was the rule For drink malt beer was used, Cider soon supplanted that A favorite and very common beverage for evenings at the inn and at home was flip, which was made thus: A quart mug was nearly filled with malt beer, sweetened, a red-hot poker was then thrust into the liquid and kept there until foam was produced, when a half pint of rum was poured in and some nutmeg grated upon it The price of a mug of flip was a *pistareen* Constant drinkers of flip were liable to have sore shins, and it was not uncommon to see men going to their daily vocations with handkerchiefs tied below the knee-breeches, to prevent abrasion of their skin. When spirits came to be drunk, mixed with water only, this disease disappeared

The ancient dress of the men was a woollen coat, striped woollen frock, tow or leather breeches, tied or buckled at the knee, and cow hide shoes, with leathern buskins Sunday hats were three cornered, kept in a wooden box, and made to last a life time. The dress of the women consisted of chemise, petticoats, tow-gowns, tyers, thick woollen stockings and cowhide shoes.

A SEASIDE INCIDENT

"Why, Bob you dear old fellow,
Where have you been these years?
In Egypt India, Khiva,
With the khan's own volunteers?
Have you scaled the Alps or Andes,
Sailed to isles of Amazons?
What climate, Bob, has wrought the change—
Your face from brown to bronze?"

She placed a dimpled hand in mine,
In the same frank, friendly way,
We stood once more on the dear old beach,
And it seemed but yesterday
Since, standing on this same white shore,
She said with eyelids wet—
"Good bye You *may* remember, Bob,
But I *shall not* forget"

I held her hand and whispered low—
"Madge, darling, what of the years—
The two long years that have intervened
Since, through the midst of tears,
We looked good-by on this same beach,
Here by the murmuring sea?
You, Madge, were then just twenty,—
And I was twenty-three!"

A crimson blush came to her cheek,
"Hush, Bob," she quickly said,
"Let's look at the bathers in the surf—
There's Nellie and cousin Ned
"And who's that portly gentleman
On the shady side of life?"
"Oh, he belongs to our party, too—
In fact, Bob, I'm his wife!"

"And I tell you, Bob, it's an awful thing,
The way he does behave,
Flirts with that girl in steel-gray silk—
Bob, why do you look so grave?
"The fact is, Madge, I—well—ahem!
Oh, nothing at all, my dear—
Except that she of the steel-gray silk
Is the one I married last year"

The Montenegrin mountaineer and warrior is a man six feet in height, with grave, thoughtful face, singularly contrasting with his quick, nervous gait. He has high cheek bones, like an American Indian; his eye is black and piercing; and his shoulders have a slight stoop produced by constantly bending forward as he ascends difficult heights. He is perhaps the most agile human being on European soil; there is no haunt of the chamois which he cannot follow; and even the goats sometimes hesitate to go after their shepherds when there is a dangerous path to be crossed. The Montenegrin women are often the objects of pity to travellers, but they claim no sympathy and acknowledge no hardships. Their destiny is to work and to suffer. They are not even welcomed into the world, and the birth of a daughter is regarded as a calamity. The girl grows up neglected and often cursed. She carries fagots of wood on her head that she may earn a few coins to buy arms for her brother, She has no youth, and is old at twenty-five. She is married young, and bears children while enduring labor in the fields, which would be too hard even for strong men. The woman urges the warrior to the fight, loads his guns and dresses his wounds. She is seldom beautiful of feature, and the coarse work which she performs soon ruins her form.

From Harper's Magazine

THE BALD HEADED TRYANT

BY MARY E VANDYNE

Oh! the quietest home on earth had I,
No thought of trouble, no hint of care,
Like a dream of pleasure the days flew by,
And Peace had folded her pinions there.
But one day there joined in our household band
A bald headed tryant from No-man's land

Oh, the despot came in the dead of night,
And no one ventured to ask him why
Like slaves we trembled before his might
Our hearts stood still when we heard him cry,
For never a soul could his power withstand,
That bald headed tryant from No man's land

He ordered us here and he sent us there—
Though never a word could his small lips speak—
With his toothless gums and his vacant stare,
And his helpless limbs so frail and weak,
Till I cried, in a voice of stern command,
"Go up, thou bald head from No-man's-land!"

But his abject slaves they turned on me,
Like the bears in Scripture they'd rend me there
The while they worshipped with bended knee
This ruthless wretch with the missing hair,
For he rules them all with relentless hand,
This bald-headed tryant from No man's-land

Then I searched for help in every clime,
For peace had fled from my dwelling now,
Till I finally thought of old Father Time,
And low before him I made my bow
"Wilt thou deliver me out of his hand,
This bald-headed tryant from No man's-land?"

Old Time he looked with a puzzled stare,
And a smile came over his features grim
"I'll take the tryant under my care
Watch what my hour-glass does to him
The veriest humbug that ever was planned
Is this same bald head from No man's land"

Old Time is doing his work full well—
Much less of might does the tryant wield,
But ah! with sorrow my heart will swell
And sad tears fall as I see him yield
Could I stay the touch of that shrivelled hand,
I would keep the bald head from No man's-land

For the loss of Peace I have ceased to care,
Like other vassals, I've learned forsooth,
To love the wretch who forgot his hair
And hurried along without a tooth,
And he rules me too, with his tiny hand,
This bald-headed tryant from No-man's-land.

JOSEPH JEKYLL'S JESTS.

No man of his time made so many *mots*, or what, perhaps, is of more value as a test of contemporary estimation, had more fathered upon him. His epigrams and lampoons were the admiration of all whig London, and divided public attention with the tory *jeux d'esprit* of Canning and Frere At Carlton House he held his own with Sheridan, Hare, and Fitzpatrick, and among the brilliant gatherings at Holland House, the wit, who in his young days, might have sat at the feet of George Selwyn, found foemen worthy of his steel in Sidney Smith, Luttrell, and Curran And yet little more than thirty years after his death, this man, who in his time was quite a power in society, is almost utterly forgotten, for Jekyll, indeed, was a wit *pur et simple*, and, unlike most of the members of the brilliant circle in which he lived, left but little reputation in literature or politics to embalm his memory Many of Jekyll's jokes have been chronicled in the books of legal *ana*; but we shall give a few specimens

An accident once occured at Lansdowne House, the ceiling having fallen suddenly and scattered a dinner-party Jekyll had escaped dining there by a prior engagement to meet the judges. "I had been asked," he said, "'to *Ruat Cœlum*,' but dined instead with '*Fiat Justitia*'"

When Lady Cork gave a party at which she wore an enormous plume, Jekyll said "She was exactly a shuttlecock—all cork and feathers"

One of Jekyll's contemporaries at the bar—Mr. Morgan—had such extremely long legs and arms that he was always called "Frog-Morgan." In the course of an argument in court, he spoke of "our natural enemies, the French," and Jekyll, in reply, complimented him upon an expression so "personally appropriate!" But this has also been attributed to Erskine

Erskine, who was always very fond of talking about himself, was once panegyrizing his own humanity. "For instance," said he "there is my dog, I wish to be happy in this life, and I wish to be happy in the other Like the Indian, I wish that where ever I may go, my faithful dog shall bear me company" "And a confoundedly unlucky dog he would be," muttered Jekyll

An envious rival once imitated the style of his epigrams

"As Jekyll was hastening with gown and with wig
He happened to tread on a very small pig
Cried he That's a *learned pig* or I'm mistaken,
For 'tis, you may see, an *abridgement of Bacon*"

Erskine when at the bar, once complained to Jekyll that he had a pain in his bowels, for which he could get no relief "I'll give you an infallible specific, said Jekyll 'Get made Attorney General, my friend, and then you'll have no bowels at all'

A certain nobleman was expressing to Jekyll how much he was displeased that his head should have been handled so freely by caricaturists, "I am as much surprised as your lordship that they should have been able to make so much out of it," was the reply.

Jekyll excelled in punning upon names In a case which came before the king's bench in 1804, a Mr Skill had been cheated by a man of the name of Baird, whose principal witness rejoiced in the name of Tickle Tickle was not a flippant witness, but Mr Garrow artfully drew the facts from him with such address, that Jekyll said the serjeant had supplied Skill's want of judgement, had the secrets of the usurer Baird, and exerted his usual ingenuity to Tickle the witness.

Many of his jokes, are, to be sure, of the kind disparagingly called funny, but they are funny with a *substratum* in them of shrewd mother-wit, and tickle our sense of humor with something beside, and far better than the mere verbal jangle of an ordinary punster's conceit Take the following for instance:

A brewer having been drowned in one of his own vats, "Alas! poor fellow," said Jekyll, "floating on his watery bier!"

An Irish barrister, just arrived in England, had a bad habit of putting out his tongue "I suppose," said Jekyll, "that he is trying to catch the English accent."

"I hear" said a friend, "that our friend Smith, the attorney is dead, and leaves scarcely any effects." "It could scarcely be otherwise," said Jekyll, "he had so very few causes"

An attorney named Else, rather diminutive in stature and not particularly respectable in his character, once met Jekyll. "Sir," said he "I hear you have called me a pettifogging scoundrel Have you done so, sir?" "Sir," said Jekyll, with a look of contempt. "I never said you were a pettifogger, or a scoundrel, but I did say you were 'little Else'"

After the manner of the Elizabethan wits, he was often at the pains to give an epigramic setting to his puns Bored with the long-winded speach of a prosy serjeant, he wrote upon a slip of paper—

"The serjeants are a grateful race
Their dress and language show it
Their purple garments come from Tyre—
Their arguments go to it

In 1834, during a waltz at Hatfield House, Lord Grimston—afterward Earl of Verulam—clumsily upset the aged Marchioness of Salisbury, upon which Jekyll wrote the following upon a leaf in his pocket-book

"Conservatives of Hatfield House
Were surely harum scarum,
What could returning whigs do worse
Than knocking down 'Old Sarum?'"

This is said to have been one of the earliest instances of the use of the word conservative as an equivelent to a tory

An action was brought at Cardiff Assizes by a rich plaintiff against a poor defendant, who was unable to pay counsel, when Abraham Moor, a barrister, of Exeter, volunteered to defend him, upon which Jekyll wrote the following:

"Dives the Cardiff bar retains,
And counts their learned noses,
While the defendant Lazarus
On Abraham's breast reposes"

On Garrow's cross-questioning an old woman trying to elicit from her that a tender had been made for some premises in dispute—

"Garrow, forbear! That tough old jade
Can never prove a tender maid"

Again, when a dispute arose between Lord Elden and Sir Arthur Pigott about the correct pronunciation of the term lien, Lord Eldon calling the word lion, and Pigott maintaining that it was to be pronounced lean, Jekyll produced the following:

"Sir Arthur, Sir Arthur, why, what do you mean
By saying the Chancellor's lion is lean?
D'ye think that his kitchen's so bad as all that,
That nothing in 't can ever get fat?"

This was an allusion to the Chancellor's parsimony.

Jekyll could be coarse and impertinent enough at times. A Welsh judge, notorious for his greed of office and his want of personal cleanliness, was once complaining of being neglected. "My dear sir," said Jekyll, in his most amiable tones, "you have asked the minister for almost everything else, why don't you ask him for a piece of soap and a nail-brush?"

Of Lord Kenyon's large and gloomy house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, he said, "All the year through it is Lent in the kitchen and Passion Week in the parlor." Some one having mentioned that although the fire was very dull in the kitchen grate, the spits were always bright "It is irrelevant," said Jekyll, "to talk about the spits, for nothing *turns* upon them"

Lord Kenyon was very careless in his dress, but once appeared at court in a lace waistcoat, the worse for wear, which it was alleged by the bar, had been purchased as a left-off garment from Lord Stormont's *valet de chambre*. Jekyll asserted that the chief justice never used a pocket-handkerchief in his life until he found one in the pocket of this waistcoat, which pocket-handkerchief he ought to have returned, as it was not included in the bargain for the waistcoat.

It was mentioned in Jekyll's company that the Russians during their stay in England (after the peace,) had eaten large quantities of tallow candles. "Ah!" said he, "bad food for the liver, but good for the lights"

Jekyll, like Dr Johnson gloried in London. He was accustomed to say that if he were compelled to live in the country he would have the approach to his house paved like the streets of London, and hire a hackney coach to drive up and down all the day long It was either Jekyll or his friend, James Smith, who pronounced London "the best place in summer and the only place in winter"

One of Jekyll's most impudent attempts to joke a jury out of a verdict is related by Lord Eldon in the "Anecdote Book," before quoted. At the Exeter Assizes he defended several tailors, who were charged with making a riot for the purpose of forcing the masters to raise their wages. While he was examining a witness as to the number of tailors present at the alleged disturbance the presiding judge—Lord Eldon himself—reminded him that three persons are legally sufficient to make a riot, whereupon the witty advocate rejoined, "Yes, my lord, Hale and Hawkins lay down the law as your lordship states it, and I rely on their authority; for if there must be three men to make a riot, it follows—these men being tailors—that there must be nine times three present, and, unless, the prosecution proves that there were twenty-seven joining in this breach of the peace, my clients are entitled to an acquittal" On Lord Eldon's inquiry whether he relied on common or statute law, Jekyll answered, firmly, "My lord, I rely on a well known maxim as old as *Magna Charta*, 'Nine tailors make a man'!"

When the Chelsea water-works were first opened, Jekyll propounded a whimsical plan for establishing a large and powerful organ and orchestra, in a chamber connected with the mains, so that families might be provided with music at will by merely turning on the taps. "But fancy," said he "the inconvenience of a thaw after a long frost, imagine Judas Maccabeus bursting out from under the pavement at Charing Cross, the surprise of the hackney coachman, and the labor of the Charlies to get him under!"

When Thellusson, of Suffolk, was created an Irish peer by the title of Baron Rendlesham, great offence was taken by the Irish nobility, and Jekyll wrote the following *impromptu*

"Says Thellusson to Huskisson,
A real Peer I am!
Says Huskisson to Thellusson,
You're but a—*sham*!

UNDER THE ROSE

They sat in the porch together,
Angry and pale and still,
And watched in gloomy silence,
The moon rise over the hill
The fault, of the foolish quarrel,
It his or hers who knows?
The strangest things will happen
Under the rose!

A little stir in the shadow
Shook down a drop of dew,
That out of a bud half open,
Fell just between the two
If both of them turned together
With a sudden start, who knows?
There is many a little rustle
Under the rose!

He pulled from the vines at random
A cluster over her head
Leaning a little near—
To see if the rose was red?
If other roses reddened
Within his reach who knows?
One dare not say what happens
Under the rose!

PAINTING THE LILY.—If some women could but see themselves as close observers see them, especially when their toilet of pigment has been perchance hurried, they would be horrified At the races recently we noticed two sisters, neither of them, we should say, three seasons out painfully powdered—this is too common, hundreds were the same—but also displaying high arched and long drooping eyebrows, which on close inspection, showed the plain trail of the brush upon the naked skin half an inch beyond the limit of the real eyebrow The effect, a dozen yards off, was striking, at close quarters ludicrously painful A certain dowager had touched up her forelocks after they had been arranged and braided over her ears, and, in thus concealing the inroads of non-gray, had carelessly allowed the paint brush to leave its black streaks upon the edge of the ear itself A silver haired dame is often a beauty in her old age, but nothing looks more painful than bright brown or black locks contrasting with an incongruously withered skin. How often do we see a tell tale white upon the shoulder of a dress coat after a waltz, and at the end of a ball observe a beauty with a right cheek showing its natural sallowness, the butterfly coloring rubbed off, while the left still bears the uninjured handiwork of the toilet. The ostrich that hides his head in the sand is not more self deceived than the woman who thinks that she deludes her admirers by painting the lily

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The legend of Godiva has furnished a favorite theme for the poets Here is a clever piece of word picturing from John Moultrie, an English poet of local fame:

The lady rose from prayer with cheek o'erflush'd,
And eyes all radiant with celestial fire,
The anguish'd beatings of her heart were hush'd,
So calmly heavenward did her thoughts aspire
A moment's pause—and then she deeply blush'd,
As trembling *she unclasped her rich attire*,
And, shrinking from the sunlight, shone confest
The ripe and dazzling beauties of her breast

And when her white and radiant limbs lay bare,
The fillet from her brow the dame unbound,
And let the traces of her raven hair
Flow down in wavy lightness to the ground
Till half they veiled her limbs and bosom fair
In dark and shadowy beauty floating round,
As clouds in the still firmament of June
Shade the pale splendors of the midnight moon

Tennyson, more briefly, and with a more epic art, thus presents the scene:

Then fled she to her inmost bower, and there
Unclasp'd the wedded eagles of her belt
The grim Earl's gift, but ever at a breath
She linger'd *looking like a summer moon*
Half dipt in cloud anon she shook her head,
And shower'd the rippled ringlets to her knee,
Unclad herself in haste.

Keats, with a light, free pencil, and without studied effort, thus:

Anon his heart revives her vespers done,
Of all its wreathed pearls her hair she frees,
Unclasps her warmed jewels one by one,
Loosens her fragrant bodice, by degrees
Her rich attire creeps rustling to her knees,
Half hidden like a mermaid in sea-weed

Owen Meredith has this in his story of "Gyges and Candaules:"

But soon she all that twisted gold outshook,
Fill over either shining shoulder stream'd
The sudden splendor and began to unhook
From those white slopes the buckled gems that beam'd

And Marlowe, briefest, most picturesque and effective of all, says.

Mermaid like unto the floor she slid;
One half appeared—the other half was hid

Mlle Christine Nilsson recently gave five thousand dollars towards founding a hospital in Paris, specially intended for the cure of diseases of the throat. This munificence on the part of the great singer is said to be the result of a vow she made when only about seven years of age. Her parents were very poor people, and we are told she had often to shiver under the cold blast of wintry Sweden. When she was about seven years of age she was attacked with croup, and had to be conveyed to a small hospital at Christina. Such attention was paid to her that she was able to escape the danger which at one time threatened her. On her recovery she made a vow that if she ever became rich she would consecrate part of her fortune toward founding a hospital for diseases of the throat, and she has nobly kept her promise. She has also given one thousand pounds sterling to a London hospital for similar objects.

In the works of man, as in those of nature, it is the intention which is chiefly worth studying.—*Goethe*

ODDS AND ENDS.

There is nothing more frightful than for a teacher to know only what his scholars are intended to know.—*Goethe.*

Music, in the best sense, does not require novelty, nay, the older it is, and the more we are accustomed to it, the greater its effect.—*Goethe.*

Truth need not always be embodied; enough, if it hover around like a spiritual essence, which gives one peace and fills the atmosphere with a solemn sweetness, like harmonious music of bells.

The smallest man may be complete by confining his actions within the limits of his capacity and skill; but even fine gifts are obscured ruined, and annihilated, if the indispensable proportion be wanting.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is the inventor of the common hand stereoscope. His work has been given to the world without the protection of a patent. He has an immense collection of stereoscopic views from all parts of the earth.

It is now proposed to divide California into two States. The plan is to make the division on the line of Santa Cruz county, giving the new State the fourteen southern counties which now have 30,000 voters and a hundred millions of taxable property.

A daughter of the Emerald Isle recently visited a Westboro drug store, and asked for a gill of whiskey for her sick husband. Being questioned as to the nature of his disorder, she innocently replied "Sure, sir, I fear it is an attack of the cholera infantum."

In a city where unlicensed dogs are rapidly being disposed of by the revolvers of the police, a little girl who had heard of the frequent deaths and their cause, asked her mother when a gentleman died next door, "What made Mr A die? Wasn't he licensed?"

There is no school like God's large schoolhouse. And there are no school-days to be compared to the threescore and ten years in which we move to and fro about this schoolhouse of the Father, with our books not slung over our shoulder, but carried in the heart.

Days come and go, the thermometer rises and falls, but the industrious weevil, the wide-awake church bug, and the heroic army worm pursue their way unchecked, and the farmer, as he meditates thereon, wishes that churches and ministers had no absurd prejudices against profanity.

An Epidemic. A young gentleman home for the holidays was talking with an old laborer at work in his father's grounds, when the old man said, "Ay, ay, sir, 'tis a fine thing, is larnin.' There was no such when I was a boy; I was a big fellow helpin' the family when all at once school broke out"

A Norwegian gentleman, now on a visit to the Centennial, has a cane in his possession on which is engraved: "A gift of Charles V., 1672," This cane, which is over two hundred years old, was given by the King of Norway and Sweden to its present possessor's grandfather's grandfather.

There is a base ball club in Hartford called the Potatoe Bugs. Another nine has sprung up, who style themselves the Exterminators, who have challenged the Potatoe Bugs. The farmers in the neighborhood are anxiously awaiting results. They hope that the P. B.'s will be exterminated, but they don't believe it.

The late Dr ——, being one of the moderators, did not satisfy by his preaching the Calvinistic portion of his flock. "Why sir," said they, "we think you dinna tell us enough about renouncing our ain righteousness" "Renouncing your ain righteousness!" vociferated the astonished doctor, "I never saw any ye had to renounce!"

One day, at Mrs Thompson's, the servant announces Mr. Jones, and Mr. Smith enters. The mistress of the house summons the servant as soon as her visitor had departed. "What on earth possessed you to make such a blunder?" "Excuse me, madame, but Mr Smith looks so much like Mr. Jones that I felt convinced he had given me the wrong name."

Yesterday a youngster of two and a half years, who had become jealous of his two weeks' old brother, and being left alone with the infant for a couple of minutes, lugged him out of doors, where he left him When "little jealousy" was questioned why he did it, he replied that he "was going to take him back to grandpa, he didn't want him any more"—*Boston Transcript.*

There are at present sixty-three female medical students in Switzerland, twenty in Paris, and one in Italy. The latter is a Russian, and rejoices in the name of Pepper The students in Paris are chiefly English and Russian, only three or four being French. Among the sixty-three in Switzerland are thirty-nine Russians, eight Americans, five Austrians, four Germans, three Servians, one English, and one French.

Soon after the death of of Madame George Sand, a proposition was made in the Assemblee to erect a statue of her, either in the garden of the Luxembourg or in one of the Versailles galleries, but the family were opposed to the scheme, and it was withdrawn, and now several members of the Municipal Council propose to change the name of the Rue Meslay, in which she was born, into that of Rue George Sand

It is noted as a sign of the times that ladies are giving themselves to scientific reading much more than formerly The *Popular Science Monthly*, we are informed, has a large circulation among the cultivated class. Draper's "Intellectual Development of Europe," just issued in a new edition, is a favorite, even in midsummer, when the trashiest novels have usually been supposed to be the most solid reading practicable. A lady, a great novel reader, writes in a private letter:—"I have just finished one volume of Draper's 'Intellectual Development of Europe.' I cannot remember when I have read a more interesting book, or one from which I have learned so much."

NAPOLEON III. AS A JOURNALIST.—The Emperor was not a ready speaker, and preferred to express his thoughts in anonymous writings, when he could say what he pleased, and incurred no responsibility. He had quite an itch for writing behind a screen, and had a strong personal love of the press. Sometimes he wrote long and rather prosy articles with his own hand supporting attacks on his own government—a trick in the fabrication of certain shades of public opinion which he had, perhaps, learned from Palmerston. His dream was to have a journal of his own, and he had actually a finger in the pie of several new sheets which were popularly alleged to belong to the opposition. Somethines he wrote things which startled his own censors; and on one occasion a publisher was arrested for selling a pamphlet which Cæsar himself had dictated, and in which he openly advocated a mystical sort of socialism His ministers often betrayed each other with great impudence, and fell to logger-heads in the Council. Elsewhere they frequently made up their differences, and spoke of his Imperial Majesty between themselves as "*Le crapaud.*"

REMEDY FOR OBESITY.—According to Dr. Philbert, the waters of Brides in Savoy, which are similar to those of Carlsbad, are very useful in the treatment of obesity. The purgative salts contained in these waters are the sulphate of soda, chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesia, sulphate of magnesia, and sulphate of lime. To increase the effect, from 15 to 60 grains of sulphate of soda are added to each glass of mineral water. The quantity taken daily is four-fifths quart, divided into three doses, and the purgative effect is produced in two or three days. The course may last from four to six weeks As an adjuvant to the waters, a vapor bath may be taken every day or every second day. Farinaceous and saccharine articles of food are not allowed, and brandy, liquors, and coffee are interdicted, but the food is not limited, and a moderate amount of wine may be taken without harm Muscular exercise is considered indispensable, and the mountains in the vicinity of Brides afford every facility for walking, where, in addition, this treatment may be followed by the grape cure.

THE ABSURDITIES OF TIGHT DRESSING.—A writer in the *Sporting Gazette*, of London, describes a scene he witnessed recently at Lord's Cricket Ground, near that city. He says:—Many ladies were rash enough to recline on the greensward, and their frantic efforts to rise from their recumbent position was a source of great amusement to the bystanders. The spectacle appeared to afford as much fun as a sack race, to which, indeed, it bore some resemblance. A certain duchess, I am told, behaved with the greatest self-possession under these somewhat humiliating circumstances. Finding she could not rise in the ordinary way, she flung herself on all fours, and, by throwing her weight alternately to the right and left, finally succeeded in gaining her perpendicular. These costumes are the joke of the season. Crouds of *gamins* gather round the carriages in Regent street in order to watch the swathed and swaddled mummies of fashion struggle to mount their carriage steps; and the other day I was the witness of a very funny scene in Trafalgar Square. A lady thus bandaged made no less than six ineffectual efforts to get into a 'bus. The passengers grew absolutely apoplectic with suppressed laughter, and even the gallant conductor, who was doing his best to help beauty in distress, could hardly strangle his cachinnatory inclinations. I am sure that the street boys, at any rate, will be disconsolate when this amusing freak of fashion dies out.

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—The Democrats thought they would produce a good moral effect, and reduce the Republican majority in Vermont. They worked hard therefore, and the result is a majority of about 24,000—a Republican gain of nearly 4,000 on the vote of 1874.

—Mr. Yardley, a colored lawyer, of Knoxville and lately a justice of the the peace, announces that he is a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, "because the State Republican Convention to which he was a delegate, failed to carry out his views on questions vital to the Republican party, and voted down every proposition in the interest of his race."

—Ex-Governor Seymour, in the face of the urgent importunities of his friends, has declined to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York, and being still more earnestly besieged, positively refuses to withdraw his declination. The New York Democracy are in a bad way, and "Tilden and Reform" is at a discount.

—Thomas A. Hendricks, in an anti-war Copperhead speech at Indianapolis in January, 1862, made the following declaration: "If the War being prosecuted shall have the effect of abolishing our market in the South by destroying the peculiar system of labor in that section, then I would advise the Northwest to look out for itself." Of course he does not remember it now.

—*The Cincinnati Gazette* has made a speciality of Gov. Hendricks. This is its latest: "Gov. Hendricks is a director and large stockholder in the Indianapolis Water Works Company. He is also, by virtue of his office as Governor, President of the State Board of Equalization, whose duty it is to equalize the appraisement of property throughout the State. This board rarely reduces an appraisement of property belonging to co-operations, as railroads know to their cost; but the Governor has succeeded in reducing the appraisement of the Water Works Company sufficiently to reduce their taxes $3,500. The Governor owns $65,000 of Water Works stock, but of course this in no way influenced his action. The Governor is a reformer."

—Alluding to the proposed attempt of the Democracy to buy a majority in Ohio, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "It is our impression that those Eastern gentlemen underrate the character of the people of the West. We do not believe they can be bought like stock in the market, against their convictions. The man who, in a contest like this, will accept money as a consideration for his vote, deservedly forfeits his political franchise, and ought if convicted, to be deprived of it. We do not believe the men of Ohio can be bribed to vote for Tilden for a money consideration, and if the State Central Committee has accepted of the money to be employed in the purchase of votes, they will find in October that they have made an egregious blunder. They will lose more votes than they will gain."

—The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut met yesterday, in Hartford, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Richard D. Hubbard; Lieutenant Governor, Francis B. Loomis; Secretary of State, Dwight L. Morris; Treasurer, Edwin A. Buck; Comptroller, Charles C. Hubbard; Electors-at-large, Governor Charles R. Ingersoll and General William B. Franklin. The resolutions adopted, besides approving of the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks, arraigning the Republican party, and commending the U. S. House of Representatives for its retrenchment of $30,000,000 in the Government expenditures, declares for civil service reform, the subordination of the military to the civil power, the cessation of Federal interference to control elections, a reform in the internal revenue and tariff systems, and a return to specie payments "by the most speedy and practical methods."

—The Republican Convention of Massachusetts met on Tuesday, in Worcester, and organized with Senator Boutwell as permanent chairman. Hon. Alexander H. Rice was renominated for Governor, and the ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, Horatio G. Knight; Secretary of the State, H. B. Pierce; Auditor, Julius L. Clark; Treasurer Charles Endicott: Attorney-General, Charles R. Train. Resolutions were adopted approving of the Cincinnati platform and candidates; protesting against the repeal of the date clause in the Specie Resumption Act; favoring civil service reform, and the adoption of a policy which shall "make the nationality of the United States distinctly and universally felt," and ensure equal rights to all citizens in the States lately in rebellion; expressing gratitude to President Grant for his patriotic services; and denouncing the policy and conduct of the Democratic party. A female suffrage resolution, offered by Mr. Blackwell was rejected. After, nominating Thomas Talbot and Stephan Salisbury as Electors-at-large, the Convention adjourned.

—The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts met yesterday, and selected William Wirt Warren as a permanent Chairman. Ex-Governor Gaston made a speech withdrawing from the candidacy, and nominating Charles Francis Adams for Governor. A motion to nominate Mr. Adams by acclamation was carried almost unanimously. Ex-Governor Gaston and Edward Avery were then nominated as Electors-at-large. Resolutions were adopted approving the St. Louis platform and nominees; demanding that the legal tender notes held by the people at large be paid in coin, equally with the bonds held by capitalists; expressing gratitude to the National House of Representatives for its measures of retrenchment, and its exposures and punishment of official corruption; rejoicing at the growth of peace and harmony in the South, and arraigning the Republican party for curruption and maladministration. The ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant Governor, Wm. P. Plunkett; Secretary of State, Edwin H. Lathrop; Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald; Treasurer, Weston Howland; Attorney General, Richard Olney. The convention then adjourned.

LETTER FROM HORACE GREELEY TO SAMUEL J. TILDEN, CHAIRMAN DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

"Mr. Tilden, you can not escape responsibility by saying, with the guilty Macbeth,

> "Thou canst not say I did it; never shake
> Those gory locks at me!"

for you were at least a passive accomplice in the giant frauds of last November. Your name was used, without public protest on your part, in circulars sowed broadcast over the State, whereof the manifest intent was to 'make assurance doubly sure' that the frauds here perpetrated should not be overborne by the honest vote of the rural districts. And you, not merely by silence, but by positive assumption, have covered those frauds with the mantle of your respectability. On the principal that 'the receiver is as bad as the thief,' you are as deeply implicated in them to-day as though your name were Tweed, O'Brien, or Oakey Hall.

Yours, "HORACE GREELEY.
"NEW YORK, October 20, 1869."

—The election in Arkansas was held last Monday. The State is conceded to the Democrats by a very large majority.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DAY.

The Personnel of The Committee on Management—A Circular Letter.

The committee authorized by the Pennsylvania Centennial management to make arrangements for the great Pennsylvania Day on the 28th inst. has been constituted as follows: Hon. Henry Rawle, chairman; D. J. Morrell, of Cambria; Foster W. Mitchell, of Franklin; David A. Nagle, of Philadelphia; Wm. H. Graham, of Alleghany, with Chairman McMichael and Governor Hartranft as members *ex officio*. The committee have already held a preliminary meeting for the speedy initiation of their labors, and have issued a circular to the press and representative men of the State, of which the following is a copy:

PENNSYLVANIA STATE BUILDING,
CENTENNIAL GROUNDS,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1876.

SIR: Responding to a suggestion of the United States Centennial Commission, that the history, resources, and capabilities of the several States might be fitly demonstrated through meetings and addresses on the Exposition Grounds, his Excellency, Governor Hartranft, has set apart Thursday, the 28th day of this month, for an assemblage of the people of this Commonwealth, and has named as the orator for the occasion the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, a gentleman whose admitted ability attests the wisdom of his selection. The Pennsylvania Board of Centennial Managers and Advisory and Legislative Committees, cordially uniting in the movement thus inaugurated, earnestly invoke your hearty co-operation. A committee has been appointed to arrange details. The Centennial Commission have promised that every feature and appointment of the Exposition will be rendered as complete and attractive as possible on the day named, and assurances have been received from prominent railroad officials that ample facilities for travel will be furnished at reduced rates. As soon as the arrangements have been completed these rates will be made public, and nothing will be left undone to make the occasion a desirable visit to the Exhibition. It is a source of just pride to Pennsylvanians that the great event, so happily commemorated by the International Exposition, occurred in Philadelphia and on Pennsylvania soil. But the historic period which followed it so closely specially commends itself to our grateful recollection and observance. The day which has been set apart will be the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of our first State constitution. Pennsylvania, at the commencement of the Revolution was a mere province. Eleven days after the Declaration of Independence was promulgated the representatives of the people convened in Philadelphia, and under the presidency of Benjamin Franklin, undertook the formation of a new government. They completed their labors on the 28th day of September, 1776, by adopting a constitution which abolished all Proprietary authority, asserted the sovereignity of the people, and solemnly dedicated our State to Freedom and Independence. You are respectfully requested to bring the subject of this circular to the notice of your friends and to keep it before them, to the end that they may come here in such numbers as shall be worthy of themselves and of the grand occasion which they are called upon to commemorate. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. C. MULLIN, Secretary.

—On Tuesday, while the display of animals at the Live Stock Exhibition was progessing, Governor Hartranft and Captain Burnet Landreth were driving around the grounds, and on approaching the crowd surrounding the ring, the spirited horses attached to the Governor's carriage suddenly took fright and dashed off at a furious rate. The Governor, as we learn from the *Philadelphia Press*, fully appreciated the danger, not only to himself and companion but to people who were directly in the path of the affrighted animals, and strove to restrain their mad career, but without avail. The people, panic-stricken, scattered in all directions, while those at a place of safety breathlessly awaited the result. The horses were, fortunately for the occupants of the carriage, in a comparatively contracted space, and dashed along in a sort of circle. Just as they were about to head for the crowd the horses suddenly swerved, and the wheels of the carriage striking a snag, the Governor and his friend were thrown violently to the ground. The Governor fortunately struck upon his shoulder, and, beyond a severe bruise, sustained but little injury. Mr. Landreth, however was not so fortunate. He alighted on his face, which was badly cut and scratched. Both gentlemen were immediately taken up by friends, and the utmost solicitude was expressed, not only by President Grant and party, but by all present, to learn the result of their injuries. Upon learning that his Excellency had sustained but comparatively little injuries the warmest expressions of gratification were expressed, and many hurried forward to congratulae, Governor Hartranft upon his lucky escape. The horses by this time had thoroughly demolished the carriage, and were about to continue their flight when one of them fell, and both were soon secured. During the runaway the utmost excitement prevailed, and many of the ladies present were heard praying for the Governor's rescue from his dangerous position.

FOREIGN.

—A despatch from Constantinople, of Aug. 31st, says: "A council of the Ministers and great dignitaries of the empire have proclaimed Abdul Hamid Sultan, vice Murad disposed. The new Sultan was received by the Ministers and functionaries at the Topeapou Palace, where he was proclaimed Abdul Hamid II."

—We have accounts of a great and what appears to be a decisive battle fought between the Servians and the Turks on Friday last, in which the Servians were defeated. The Turks first attempted to strike Deligrad by the way of Banja, about thirty miles to the northward of Alexinatz. By sending the main body of the Turkish Army against Alexinatz, the Servian position has been turned, and the Turks are now in the Valley of the Morava, with nothing but Deligrad between them and Belgrade. The Servians abandoned Alexinatz and have thus relinquished the most important position in the way of an invading army seeking to penetrate Servia by the Valley of the Morava.

—The result of Friday's battle will probably be mediation. It is already announced from Constantinople that the Ambassadors of the Powers made proposals for peace to the Porte on Monday. It is also stated that Sir H. G. Elliott the British Ambassador, has presented a demand for the conclusion of an armistice, to be followed by negotiations for peace. The term of the armistice demand by England is one month. England's declaration that if Turkey's refusal should lead to armed foreign intervention the Porte must not reckon on the British Government, caused surprise and disappointment.

—More shocking accounts of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria than any previously received, come to us through the correspondence of the London *Daily News*.

—The death is announced of Mr. Edward William Lane, the celebrated Oriental scholar, and of Felicien Cesar David, the great musical composer.

—One hundred and twenty-four clerks were discharged from the War Department on Saturday.

—Three girls, none of whom were over fifteen years of age, were arranged in a Sacramento Court, the other day, for burglary.

—Hon. F. W. Hughes, a prominent Democrat of Pennsylvania, addressed a mass meeting at Pottsville, Pa., on Saturday, and declared for Cooper and Cary.

—The pomological Exhibition commences on the 11th inst. The display will be the largest ever held, requiring no less than 15,000 dishes for exhibiting the fruits.

—The Ancient Order of Hibernians in Philadelphia is disbanding. The horrible crimes of the Molly Maguires have brought the good name of the order into everlasting disrepute.

—William Cullen Bryant is not for the Democrat ticket, as has been claimed by papers of that party, but for Hayes and Wheeler—at least so says the venerable poet himself. He supported Horace Greeley in 1872.

—S. Cary Ball, the fugitive cashier, spent over $20,000 of the funds of the Hatboro' National Bank. His official bond was for $20,000 and his sureties are George Fulmer, Joseph Delaney, John B. Jones, S. P. VanPelt, Thomas Kerbaugh, Dr. E. Reading, Samuel E. Fetter, John W. Yerkes, and William Hallowell. It is estimated that he also owes some $12,000 borrowed money from his friends and neighbors.

Doylestown and Vicinity.

James H. Clark, a talented vocalist and balladist, gave a concert in the Methodist Church, at this place, on Wednesday evening last. Mr. Clark has a well-earned reputation as a vocalist, and was greeted with considerable applause during the rendering of several of his own compositions. The proceeds are to go for the benefit of the church.

The public and private schools commenced on Monday morning last. The Linden Female Seminary has obtained the services of two experienced teachers from New England, and the attendance of scholars, at this the opening, is such as to encourage the principals of that institution. The Doylestown English and Classical Seminary, which is now under the management of the Rev. M. L. Hofford, is also well filled with students, most of which are boarders, while the day scholars will sum up to a goodly number. Mr. Hofford comes to us highly recommended as a good and competent instructor, and we hope that he will be rewarded in his undertaking, by receiving a liberal share of the patronage of this county. In the public school, Allen Flitcraft is still retained as principal, and has several assistants under him.

Doylestown was aroused on Thursday evening last, by hearing a very loud explosion on Main street. Upon an investigation, this noise came from the house of Thomas E. Walton. It seems that in the cellar, Mr. Walton has a gasometer, which had been filled that day; some of the drippings had run upon the floor, and when one of the household went into the cellar, carrying a kerosene lamp, these drippings caught fire, which communicated with the meter, hence the explosion. The floors and windows were considerably shattered and damaged. The large glass of the drug store adjoining, was knocked out, and fell in fragments upon the pavement. Mrs. Walton was considerably burned about the face and hands, but from last accounts was doing very well. The building was insured.

Hon. George Lear returned from the State of Ohio, where he has been engaged in the political canvass of that State for the last two weeks, on Wednesday last. He was well pleased with his visit, and highly delighted with the country.

Court commences next week, and from present indications, will quite likely continue the whole week. The criminal list is of unusual length, and many of the prisoners are confined on serious charges. The second week's list numbers over eighty cases, thereby giving the court plenty of work.

Barney McGinty will again publish the "Court Gazette," which since its birth, has grown into popular favor. He has received a new press, adapted to the printing of such sheets, and he will improve it considerably. Those who desire can have this paper mailed to them for a small sum, and we think all subscribers will be fully repaid for so small a sum invested, by having before them a full account of the cases at Court.

Warminster Notes.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Johnsville Building and Loan Association, held on Saturday evening last, several loans of $100 each were offered for sale, but not sold, no bids being obtained. The money was afterwards invested at par with legal interest.

A Tilden and Hendricks club has been organized at Fluck's hall, Hatboro,' to meet once a week.

Abraham Allen, for thirty years sexton of Horsham Friends' Meeting House, died at his residence in Horshamville, on Wednesday August 30th, aged 75 years. He had buried since living at Horsham, about 900 people.

The team belonging to S. C. Ball, the defaulter of Hatboro' National Bank, consisting of a valuable horse, six post carriage, and a set of harness were stolen on Thursday night last. The Horse Company of which Mr. Ball was a member, started in pursuit and recovered the stolen property at Philadelphia, and had the thief, Samuel Hendricks, of Hatboro,' arrested and placed in custody.

Rodreck & Gourley, had a cow sale on Saturday last at John B. Jones, Hatboro.' Cows sold at prices ranging from 42 to 71 dollars.

John Ryan, of Johnsville, lately lost a valuable dog, supposed to have been poisoned. John charges one of his neighbors with committing the deed.

G. J. Mitchell, is now Cashier *pro tem* of the Hatboro' National Bank, to fill the vacancy caused by the departure of S. C. Ball.

Eagle Lodge No. 222 I. O. O. F. will meet at Burgenstock's Hotel, Sixth and Girard Avenue, preparatory to the parade of the Order, September 20th.

Harry Brown and family, of Warminster, have removed to Philadelphia.

The Supervisors of Warminster have received an order from Court, for the opening of the new road through Ivyland, leading from the Jacksonville road to the Mearns road.

A Literary Society is talked of for Southamptville, and one also at Ivyland.

THE WHEAT REGION.

Its Course Steadily Westward—a New Orleans Dream.

The New Orleans *Times*, in a highly sanguine article, calls attention to the fact that the wheat region has steadily receded from the shore of the Atlantic toward the West. As a prominent feature of agriculture it long since left the valleys of the New England States and retired from the valleys of the Hudson, the Delaware, and the Potomac to the Genesee, the Alleghany, the Susquehanna, and the James, and from there to the Ohio and the great Mississippi Valley.

The great plains of Ohio and Indiana are fast becoming exhausted; the prairies of Illinois, it is said, are beginning to lose their productiveness and profitableness; and following the same natural law it is expected that Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota will soon be affected. Already wheat culture has been driven clear across the country to California. But in California, it is said that the area for successful wheat culture is limited, and will soon be wholly occupied under a very exhaustive system of culture. As the grain region recedes, the cost of transportation increases, and the profit of its cultivation is lessened, thereby forcing the farmer to seek for fresh and less expensive fields.

The prospective tendency, as well as the present condition of affairs, is certainly well calculated to encourage the bright hopes which are indulged in as to the future growth of wheat in the southwest. The great States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, with the Indian Territory, comprise an area of more than a half a million of square miles, an area larger, it is said, than all Germany, France and Great Britain. The climate, soil and topography of this region, it is claimed, are admirably adapted to wheat culture, while its location, near and convenient to the mouth of the Mississippi, gives it great commercial advantages.

The wheat itself is said to be of superior weight, hardness, dryness, and unfermentable qualities, and the flour made from it will keep in all climates, being especially adapted to the tropical trade. Throughout the Southwest region wheat matures from three to seven weeks earlier than in the West or North, which gives an advantage in home and foreign markets, both in the flour and grain trade. The mild climate, which secures its rapid growth and maturity, and the early harvest time, which occurs before the season of rains, seem to make all the conditions very perfect.

—A sect of crazy religious fanatics known as "Cobbites" have been acting in a strange manner at Gam Springs, near Searcy, Arkansas. A day or two since, two men named Humphreys and Blake, went to the haunts of the sect to investigate their doings, and Humphreys was seized and decapitated, his head being stuck on a fence picket. Blake escaped to Searcy with the news, and a posse went to the scene and found the Cobbites "gesticulating frantically around Humphrey's head." A conflict followed, in which two of the fanatics were killed, and eleven of them—four men, four women and three children—arrested and taken to Searcy. They were soon released as they were found to be insane from excitement and starvation. The leader of these people is a man named Cobb, who is supposed to be the Lord, and who teaches that by gross immorality only can the souls of women be saved.

—Two churches are included in property shortly to be sold by the Sheriff of Cameron county.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—In the GAZETTE of the 31st ult., I read the sickening account "Society's Victim," of the death in the Bristol lock-up of a female, in a place not desirable for the brute creation.

If her feelings were not blunted, almost obliterated, her mental anguish must have been terrible.

In this age of prosperity, progress and plenty, the recital of this case calls forth the sympathy of many. If the recital of this case excites our sympathy, what may be the result, when reflecting upon the degradation, misery and suffering of thousands in our large cities, crowded in tenement houses, &c. The mental agony and suffering must be great. Is it any wonder that the intoxicating remedy is applied—giving only temporary relief, and by constant application death ends the scene. Our penitentiaries prisons, houses of refuge, and houses of correction are full to overflowing; defalcations, robberies and high crimes in the higher positions of society, are all resulting under our government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Reflecting people may ponder over the CAUSE of these results—whether caused by the entailment of the sin of our first parents—"Society's victims," or the effects and controlling power of the surrounding circumstances in which we are placed,—if the latter, would it not be wisdom in our rulers to improve the circumstances, rather than publicly punish the effect. E.

September 15, 1876.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

FIRST-DAY SCHOOL.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Having read a communication under the above title, published in the GAZETTE two weeks ago, in which this sentence occurs: "It was also feared in the organization of the school four years ago, that if we met in the afternoon, while the schools of the other churches were in session, we would not get scholars enough to make up a good school"—and being convinced that the author of that communication must be mistaken in regard to the sentiments of the members of the Bristol First-day School Association as a body in this matter, and that the statement, without being so intended by the author, does injustice to them. I wish to state, in order to correct any erroneous impression which this part of his communication may have made, from my own knowledge and after careful inquiry from others, that the members of that association in fixing the time for the sessions of the school directly after the close of the meetings for worship, had no reference to the schools of other denominations, but did so for the simple and sufficient reason that it appeared to them the most suitable and convenient time for the purpose. A FRIEND.

Ninth mo. 7th, 1876.

A PUGILIST KILLED.—About eight hundred roughs went to Pennsville, N. J., last Thursday morning, to witness a pugilistic encounter between James Weeden and Phil Coster, otherwise known as Walker, both of whom are young men residing in the old district of Southwark. Seventy-nine rounds were fought, and both men terribly used up. In next to the last round Coster was thrown, his head, it is supposed, striking a stone. The crowd scrambled into a cutter or barge in tow of a tug and embarked on numerous small sailing crafts, leaving the injured man to die. One of of his friends, however, remained, and hailing a passing sturgeon-boat put Coster on board. He died when near Greenwich Point and the body was there left ashore. The friend immediately proceeded to the Second district station, related the occurrence, and surrended himself. A wagon was sent down and the body taken to the residence of Coster's parents, No. 1329 South Second street. Coroner Goddard visited the house, and arranged for a post-mortem. During the fight the sheriff of Salem county with a number of men attempted to break up the fight, and a lively interchange of pistol shots ensued, resulting in the officers being driven from the ground. One of the roughs was wounded in the melee.

☞ My numerous friends and patrons are invited to call and examine our first opening of fall goods, Friday, September 1st, 1876, embracing most of the latest novelties and which will be added weekly as new goods and new shades may appear.

A full line of Black Alpacas, from 25 cts. to 75 cts. per yard.

All wool Cashmeres and Merinoes in black and dark shades.

Cashmeres, black and dark shades at 40 cts.
Cashmeres, black and dark shades at 25 cts.
Cashmeres, black and dark shades at 20 cts.
A large assortment of Dress Goods at 25 cts. a yard.

My purchases this week, have included a large lot of domestics, and as there are appearances of a general advance in this line of goods, in fact some of them have already advanced considerably, it would be well for purchasers to procure these goods early, while I am disposing of them at the same prices.

Heavy 4-4 Brown Sheeting at 8 cts a yard.
Heavy 4-4 Brown Sheeting at 9 cts a yard.
Fine 4-4 Brown Muslins at 8 cts a yard.
Fine 4-4 Brown Muslins at 10 cts a yard.
Good Bleached 4-4 Muslin at 8, 10, and 12, cts a yard.
Good Unbleached Cotton Flannel at 9 cts a yard.
Good Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Flannel at 10 cts a yard.
Heavy Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Flannel at 12 cts a yard.
Very Heavy Cotton Flannels at 15, and 18 cts a yard.

All wool flannels in White, Red and Blue, plain, and twill at about 20 per cent. below last fall's prices. As these flannels were bought at the large auction sales held in New York, in July, and as wool has already advanced 5cts a pound, the indications are that these goods will advance.

Sack Flannels, Scarlet, Cardinal, Blue, and Navy Blue.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, and Crash. Cloths, Cassimeres and Suitings for men and boys.

I have added to my stock a large assortment of Bergonan's Zephyrs, at low prices.

Ribbons, in all the latest Shades, comprising a full assortment of widths, in Navy Blue, Dark Brown, and Cardinals.

Kid, Silk, and Lisle Gloves, Corsets at 35, 50, 60, 75, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 pair.

I will also open on Friday, a full line of Ladies, Misses and Childrens, Hose, Solid Colors, Silk Clock in Navy Blue Brown and Cardinal.

I am still disposing the balance of my summer stock at low figures. Groceries full and complete in every part.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
Next to Canal Bridge,
Mill Street, Bristol.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of the shoe manufactory of Smith & Buckley, No. 203 Market street, Philadelphia, they are retailing shoes at wholesale prices. It will pay our readers to give them a call.

☞ Cream Tarter is cheap, and ought to be used strictly pure. Dr. Pursell sells it at 70 cents per pound, and all spices, entirely without adulteration, as low as inferior goods are usually sold.

☞ For cholera morbus or pain in the stomach or bowels, no better remedy can be used than Pursell's cholerine mixture; it also cures diarrhœa quickly.

☞ Pursell's Fever and Ague Mixture is more sold than any remedy of the kind in this part of the county, for the reason that it always cures.

☞ We respectfully call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of the Philadelphia Photographic Company in our columns.

☞ The attention of the public is called to the fact that Simon A. Gump has already received a fine assortment of Fall Clothing.

☞ John R. Boyd sells the celebrated Gray Eagle fine cut tobacco.

☞ Condensed milk at Dr. Pursell's.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the notice of Dr. Alburger in our columns.

FARMERS' HAY AND STAW MARKET for the past week: Loads of Hay, 320; Straw, 103 loads. Average price during week: Prime Timothy, $1.00 to $1.15; Mixed, 75c. to 85c.; Straw 70c. a 85c. per 100 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.
Monday, September 4, 5 P. M.

Beef Cattle were in rather better demand this week and prices were rather firmer. About 2500 head arrived and sold at 5¾a6¼c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 5a5¾c. for fair to good do, and 4a4½c per pound gross for common, as to quality. The market closed firmer within the above range of prices. Sheep were in moderate request at 5¾c. per pound gross, as to condition; receipts 12,000 head. Hogs were steady at $8.75a$9.25 per 100 lbs. net for cornfed; receipts 3,000 head.

J. RUE,
Manufacturer of
LADDERS,
Of every description, such as Fireman's, Bricklayer's, Machinist's, Gardener's, Telegraph and Painter's, always on hand and made to order. All kinds of Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Tools.
NO. 805 MASTER STREET, Philadelphia. 532

Philadelphia.

DR. THOMAS,
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide. Over 63,000 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office
912 Walnut Street. (South Side), Philadelphia. 977

J. M. MASTELLER,
PRACTICAL SHIRT MAKER.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
S. E. COR. SECOND & CALLOWHILL STS., PHILADELPHIA.
☞ A full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods. 232

SAVE YOUR TEETH.
TOOTH-ACHE CURED. Teeth Filled—A Specialty. Teeth Inserted and Repaired. Badly Fitting Teeth Remodeled. GAS administered for Extracting Teeth WITHOUT PAIN.
N. B.—Sixteen years experience.
JAMES CRANKSHAW,
255 4540 MAIN STREET, FRANKFORD, PA.

J. STROUB,
FEATHER BEDDING AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
227 E. GIRARD AVENUE,
Above Shackamaxon St., PHILADELPHIA.
FEATHERS Renovated, Bedding, Pillows, Mattresses, Quilts and Blankets constantly on hand and made to order.
N. B.—Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c. 501

THE INDEPENDENT
Mutual
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
EFFECTS INSURANCE on Real and Personal Property, on the strictly mutual principle, in Bristol and parts adjacent.
GEORGE W. BRAWN, President.
WATSON COMLY (Byberry P. O.), Sec'y and Treas.
MORTON A. WALMSLEY, Agent, Bristol.
1085

FOR THE CENTENNIAL.
A FEW SELECT GUESTS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board in a private Christian family.
Large Choice Rooms
WITH FREE CIRCULATION OF PURE AIR,
may be secured by previous engagement, either in person or by letter.
MRS. M. D. CAHILL,
No. 1216 Chestnut Street,
189 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Philadelphia.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE,
WE have reduced the price of our STABLE MANURE twenty-five per cent. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.
Pier 61, Foot of Dickinson Street, PHILADELPHIA.
446 SCOTT & ARDIS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 Walnut Street,
Opposite Independence Square, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $400,000 00
ASSETS 1,559,835 76
Directors:
John Devereux, Thomas Smith,
Daniel Smith, Jr., Henry Lewis,
Isaac Hazlehurst, J. Gillingham Fell,
Thomas Robins, Dan'l Haddock, Jr.,
Franklin Comly.
JOHN DEVEREUX, President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 289

JOHN K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold.
United States Bonds
EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES.

MARIS & SMITH,
BANKERS ANE BROKERS,
No. 18 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Individuals, received on favorable terms. 26

Mosquito Canopies
AND
SUMMER HANGINGS
FOR
TOWN and COUNTRY HOUSES.
WALRAVEN,
1105 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 354

J. MEYER,
Manufacturer of
The Patent Baskets,
WITH GALVANIZED HOOP AROUND THE HANDLE,
TO PREVENT PULLING OUT, AND GUM RINGS ON THE LID. Constantly on hand a large assortment of Market and Clothes Baskets, Basket Chairs for Children, &c. Repairing promptly attended to. Cedar and Willow Ware repaired. Chairs Caned. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
524 North Sixth Street, above Spring Garden, Philadelphia. 531

H. J. LAIRD,
DEALER IN
American and French Window Glass,
COLORED AND ENAMELED GLASS.
Manufacturer of Ground and Cut Glass, for Steamboats, Cars, Offices, and Vestibule Doors. Stained and Embossed Glass for Churches and Public Buildings.
No. 312 Quarry St., below Race, Philadelphia. 580

JOSEPH MILTENBERGER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
1243 North Second Street, below Oxford, Philadelphia.
I WOULD respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public in general, that I have opened the above store, where I intend to keep a full stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS constantly on hand, and make them up at the lowest cash prices. Particular attention given to the making of Pantaloons. A perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. The best $5 Pants in the City, made to order.
Respectfully yours,
JOSEPH MILTENBERGER.
Your patronage is respectfully solicited. 524

PATRONIZE THE NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
F. A. KORNECKER,
Practical Boot and Shoe Maker,
535 North Eighth St., under the Handel and Haydn Hall, Philadelphia.
BRANCH STORE—N. E. CORNER NINTH STREET AND FAIRMOUNT AVENUE.
Your patronage is respectfully solicited. 525

CHARLES REICHLE,
Confectionery and Cake Bakery,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
HAVING one of the largest Confectionery and Fancy Cake Bakeries in the City, I take the liberty of informing my friends and the public at large, and especially the storekeepers in the country, that I am able to furnish them with the very best articles of all kinds of Confectionery, Fancy Cakes, &c., at the very lowest cash prices. Balls and Parties supplied at the shortest notice.
CHARLES REICHLE.
526 1116 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

JACOB GLINZ,
TAILOR,
1123 Germantown Ave. below Girard Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
DYEING, SCOURING, CLEANING AND REPAIRING DONE NICELY.
Custom work made to order. 437

MILTON FADELEY,
TIN ROOFER,
2004 North Front Street, Philadelphia.
ONE SQUARE ABOVE THE KENSINGTON DEPOT.
Tin and Sheet Iron Work made to order. Old Tin Roofs Painted and Repaired. Spouting and Gutters put in order.
All orders promptly attended to at reasonable rates. 435

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
FRIEDERICH SCHUR,
1711 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
Goods dyed all colors. All goods warranted not to fade. Please give me a trial. 436

A. DREIMANN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Imported and Domestic Groceries,
414 North Second Street, above Callowhill Street, Philadelphia.
Russian Sardines, Russ Carviar, Roll Harring, Swiss Cheese, Limburger Cheese, Hand Cheese, Spiced Archovis, Oil Sardines, Salt Sardelles, Holland Harrings, Sapsago Cheese, Fromage de Brie. 438

GOTTFRIED BUCHMANN,
LADIES' AND GENTS'
BOOTS AND SHOES,
627 North Eighth Street, above Green, Philadelphia.
REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE.
All kinds of fine Shoes made to order at reasonable prices. 423

THE PHILADELPHIA
Artistic Photographic Portrait Company,
Has the honor to announce the opening of their studio at the elegant rooms
No. 412 North Eighth Street,
To which the public is cordially invited.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN desiring photographic portraits of themselves, relatives, or friends, can now have the opportunity of possessing themselves of a highly artistic, elegantly executed, and beautifully finished portrait, by a process pronounced by the leading artists of continental Europe to be the most perfect, truthful and highly wrought of any yet introduced.
THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER COLORING, novel, beautiful, and elegant in execution, will be under the management of a lady ranking among the first artists of the country, and is highly commended by the press.
Having received many testimonials for the beauty, truthfulness and elegance of the portraits we have furnished our patrons, we feel sanguine that our studio will be well appreciated, as our pictures are of a high order of artistic merit, beautifully finished, and moderate in price.
Portraits photographic of all kinds executed, from the album to life size, plain and in beautiful colors.
Soliciting your patronage; respectfully yours,
422 PHILADELPHIA ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT COMPANY.

SMITH & BUCKLEY,
Manufacture Boots and Shoes,
FOR THE PEOPLE.
FACTORY AND SALESROOM,
203 Market Street, Philadelphia.
WE mean just what we say when we make the assertion that every one—any one—in fact—EVERY MAN OR BOY that needs a pair of first-class hand-sewed Boots, Congress Gaiters, or Low Shoes
CAN NOW PURCHASE SINGLE PAIRS, CUSTOM MADE,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
(direct—no middle profit),
FROM OUR FACTORY,
Our large stock of Ready-Made
BOOTS AND SHOES
will enable us to suit nearly all. If hard to fit we will take your measure and make you a pair THAT WILL FIT THE FOOT. Open till 10 o'clock Saturday nights. 420

Philadelphia.

KEYSTONE
Steam Saw Mill
AND
LUMBER YARD,

COAL, SAND AND LIME WHARF,
TACONY, PHILADELPHIA.
TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS:
NOTICE.—We have fitted up the Saw Mill at this point with the latest improvements, on the most extensive scale, and are prepared to supply our patrons with all kinds of Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc. Also, to execute Sawing of any kind to order, on the shortest possible notice. The best quality of Lehigh Coal, kept under cover, and delivered at city prices. Sand, Lime and Building Materials, furnished at the lowest market rates. Correspondence solicited and estimates furnished.
HENRY DISSTON & SONS,
Tacony, Philadelphia.
T. W. SOUTH, Superintendent. 253

WATSON FREEMAN. EDGAR A. MILLER.
FREEMAN & MILLER,
Successors to ROBERT FREEMAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
THOROUGHLY RELIABLE
WALNUT
FURNITURE,
For Bed-Rooms, Dining-Rooms, Halls, Libraries, &c. &c. &c.
Our $55 Walnut Dressing Case Chamber Suit, three pieces, Italian Marble Tops, is selling very rapidly, and meeting with general approbation, and we especially recommend it to those wishing low priced goods. Our stock of fine goods is as complete as usual in all its variety, and our prices as *low* as the *lowest* for the same grade of goods.
FREEMAN & MILLER,
121 45 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

C. LEUTZ,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
431 North Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

OLD FURNITURE
NEATLY REPAIRED,
RE-UPHOLSTERED AND VARNISHED.
CHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES
MADE TO ORDER. 112

JEROME LASKOWSKI,
722 Poplar Street, above Franklin, Philadelphia,
Philadelphia Shade Manufactory,
UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY.
Hair and Spring Mattresses made in the best manner, and Mattings, Carpets and Oil Cloths sewed and laid in the most satisfactory manner and at the lowest prices. BLINDS made and repaired. 430

D. Harman,
1937 Frankford Road, below Otis St., Philad'a,
MANUFACTURER OF
JEWELRY, MASONIC MARKS AND SOCIETY BADGES
Of all kinds.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry of all kinds made to order.

A. B. CONGDON & CO.,
No. 4525 and 4527 Lackawanna Street, Frankford,
FRANKFORD,
Manufacturers of
GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, COAL OIL FIXTURES,
BRONZES, &c. Also manufacturers of the CRYSTAL LIGHT SAFETY LAMP. Old fixtures refinished equal to new at moderate prices. 267

JAMES HEARD,
Tin, Slate and Sheet Iron Worker.
METALLIC ROOFING, GUTTER TIN AND SPOUTING.
STOVES, HEATERS AND RANGES, FIRE BRICKS AND GRATES.
House Furnishing Goods in general. PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING. Jobbing promptly attended to. CUCUMBER PUMPS.
151 and 153 CHURCH STREET,
252 Corner Tackawanna Street, near Railroad Station, FRANKFORD.

MOORE, YORK & HOWELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Cabinet Furniture,
UPHOLSTERY,
PATENT FOLDING TABLES,
261, 263 and 265 South Second Street, Philadelphia.
HENRY YORK. [238] GEORGE B. HOWELL.

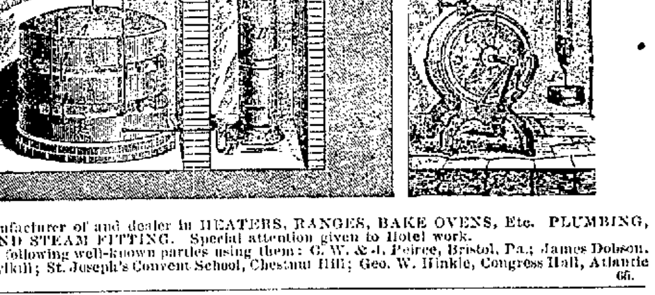
McCANN & BRO.,
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware
MANUFACTURERS,
1151 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia.
Cream Kettles, Milk Pans and Tin Ware generally, always on hand, wholesale and retail. Repairing promptly attended to. 418

I. PARDO,
Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 607 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.
Price List.

Pants,	50 cts.	Coats,	75 cts.
Vests,	5 cts.	Overcoats,	$1 00

Repairing and Altering at low prices. 403

A. W. RAND,
Sole manufacturer of "VICTOR GAS MACHINE." Patented August 10th, 1867.
124 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.



ALSO manufacturer of and dealer in HEATERS, RANGES, BAKE OVENS, Etc. PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING. Special attention given to Hotel work.
Refer to the following well-known parties using them: G. W. & J. Peirce, Bristol, Pa.; James Dobson, Falls of Schuylkill; St. Joseph's Convent School, Chestnut Hill; Geo. W. Hinkle, Congress Hall, Atlantic City, N. J. 66.

THE LARGE NEW STORE
OF
THOMAS McFARLAND,
Practical Tin Roofer,
AND MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE SELLERS STREET, FRANKFORD,
Is elegantl fitted up and stocked with a general assortment of splendid HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Heaters, Ranges, Fire Brick and Grates to order. Tin covered over old shingles. Gravel Roofs torn off and covered with tin.
4607 FRANKFORD AVENUE, ABOVE SELLERS, FRANKFORD. 122

Removed from 720 Market Street below Eighth.
C. L. COMFORT.
Manufacturer of
THOMSONIAN AND BOTANICAL PREPARATIONS,
PURE GROUND SPICES, Medicinal and Cooking Herbs, Conserve of Hollyhock, for Colds, &c.; Composing Cordial, for Infants.
No. 17 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 260

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, September 7, 1876.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA—Closes 9.30, 10.45 A. M., 3.30 and 6.00 P. M. Arrives 8.00, A. M., 2.30, 4.30 and 8.00 P. M.

NEW YORK—Closes 9.00, A. M., 1.30 3.30, and 6.00 P. M. Arrives 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

TRENTON—Closes 7.15 and 9.00, A. M., 1.30 and 3.30, P. M. Arrives 10.30 and 11.30, A. M., 4.30 and 7.00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN—Closes 10.30, A. M., 6.00, P. M. arrives 10.00 A. M., 8.00, P. M.

NEWPORTVILLE, HULMEVILLE, ATTLEBOROUGH, NEWTOWN, WRIGHTSTOWN, PINEVILLE and BUCKINGHAM—Closes at 10.30 A.M; arrives at 10.00, A.M.

TULLYTOWN, MORRISVILLE AND POST OFFICES ON THE B. D. R. R.—Closes 7.15 A. M; arrives 4.30 P. M.

DOLINGTON—Arrives 10.00 A.M; closes 10.30 A.M.

☞ THERMOMETRICAL REPORT for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 6th.—Furnished by JESSE B. MEARS, as noted at Bristol Post-Office:

	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Th'day, Aug. 31	67	80	77
Friday, Sept. 1	70	87	81
Saturday, " 2	69	71	60
Monday, " 4	61	79	74
Tuesday, " 5	57	72	63
Wed'day, " 6	52	71	68

SORTS.

—Squire Bailey has turned over to September Court eighteen criminal cases.

—Read the Lake-side Library, 10 and 20 cents apiece; to be had at Callanan's.

—Some of the Bristol trees have not yet been trimmed to the regulation standard.

—Edmund Lawrence, yesterday, sold a house on Cedar street, to Wm. B. Rogers, for $1,490.

—The steamboat Columbia now leaves Bristol at 7:15 A. M. instead of 7 A. M. as formally.

—Joseph S. Peirce, to whom was awarded the contract for grading Penn street, commenced work yesterday.

—The annual exhibition of the Doylestown Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute, will be held at Doylestown from the 3d to the 6th of October.

—At the meeting of the Bristol Building Association, last Monday evening, two loans were sold to Matilda F. Hamilton at $25 premium per loan.

—The thirteenth annual exhibition of the Burlington County Agricultural Society will be held at Mount Holly, N. J., on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 3d and 4th, 1876.

—G. W. Boilean, of Newportville, met with a painful accident on last Tuesday, while moving some heavy oak planks, by one of them falling on his foot and mashing it severely.

—The Bristol coal dealers have reduced the price of coal one dollar per ton. Chestnut is now selling at $5.50, and stove $6.00 delivered The prices at the yard are half a dollar less.

—Messrs. Sevigold, Scheide & Co., proprietors of the Bristol Rolling Mill, are now manufacturing "cotton ties," an article used in the south for baling cotton. They have been shipping quantities of it to the South.

—From Hays City Kansas, we have received a copy of a neat and prosperous looking journal entitled *The Ellis County Star*. *The Star* is edited and published by J. H. Downing, a former Bristolian, and is an earnest supporter of Hayes and Wheeler.

—At the monthly meeting of the Washington Building and Loan Association, of Newportville, on Wednesday evening, five loans were sold, two to Joseph Widner, one at $24 and the other at $20 premium, two to I. C. Fetter at $20, and one to P. Betz at $20.

—The Rev. Mr. Taggart, Professor Johnson, and others from the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, will hold meetings in Buckley street Mill Hall, on Friday and Satday evenings, 15th and 16th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. These meetings will be not only interesting, but no doubt profitable also. All are invited to attend.

—A Harvest Home will be held in John Burton's woods near Tullytown, on Wednesday next. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary, and others. Good music will be in attendance, and dinner and supper will be provided in the grove. If the weather should prove unfavorable the Harvest Home will be held the next fair day. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Tullytown M. E. Church.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday evening, September 6: Lizzie Archer, Chas. Black, George Blackwell, Mrs. Barnett, Eddie Brady, Joseph Cooper, Pauline Cox, Frank Cornell, James S. Doron, Ellen Dolan, James Edgar, Michael Ferry, James Findlay, Amos Frain, Maggie Gleason, Solomon Heminger, Henry Hibbs, Mary Hibbs, Thomas Holden, Mary Lazzalere, Luther Mallas, Julia Malson, John Milligan, A. M. Robinson, William Schull, Isabella Thomas, Jonathan Woodington, Susan Worthington.

—The name of Langhorne station was the subject of quite a contest between the citizens of Attleboro' and Hulmeville. Each party wanted it called after their own town. The name Langhorne was however adopted as the most fitting one, and immediately the idea was conceived by some fertile brained Attleborian that if Langhorne couldn't be Attleboro', Attleboro' could be Langhorne, and a move was instantly made in that direction. The proper preliminaries were taken, and the name of the borough changed—and now Langhorne is the name of the borough, station and post office. Hulmeville consequently is not a station on the "New Line," and will have to buoy herself up with the hope that the narrow guage road from Bristol to Doylestown will be built some of these days, and that it will then be an important station on the Bristol and Doylestown road.

—Jonathan Keen is is putting a new roof upon his house in Hulmeville.

—Mr. Wright's new house at Langhorne station is roofed in and nearly ready for the plasterers.

—The cellar of Henry C. Parry's house at Langhorne is dug, and the carpenters are busy framing the wood work.

—Courtland Stradling of Oxford Valley is making some improvements to his house, putting in a new bay window &c.

—The opening exercises of Potter Hall School at Andalusia, take place next Wednesday. The exercises promise to be of much interest.

—Burglars broke into the store of George Sipler, at Bridgewater, on Sunday night last. All they got was a box of cigars and a few small notions.

—A horse, wagon, and harness was stolen a few nights ago from Mr. Vandegrift, at Eddington. Thus far no tidings have been heard of the missing property.

—It is reported that Richard McGrann, the contractor for the grading upon the New York and Philadelphia New Line, was killed a few days ago, at Lancaster city.

—The large boarding house, at the place known as "Jacob's Well," still stands idle, but parties have been looking at it recently, with a view of buying. Perhaps to put it to the use for which it was originally intended.

—A trenchant writer in the Hulmeville *Beacon*, noticing an unimportant attack upon us, says that the *Beacon's* correspondent "must have been tasting sour grapes for some time past, by the apparent acerbity of his metamorphosic condition, for he has taken my article as an excuse to attack the editor of the GAZETTE, and open a controversy. I don't know how about it, and I don't care, but one thing I do know, the BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE is one of the most consistent independent papers in our State, and I have no doubt the editor will be prepared to repel any assault that may be made against his paper."

THE NEW MILL.

We had hoped to have the pleasure of announcing to-day that the new woollen mill, of which mention was made last week, would certainly be built. The matter, however, is yet in doubt. The amount requisite to put up the buildings has not yet been subscribed, and to-day or to-morrow will decide whether Bristol will cast aside the advantages offered in the establishment of another large industrial enterprise or whether she will improve the opportunity offered to her. The population, wealth and prosperity of Bristol can only be increased by additions to her manufacturing establishments, and it seems to be a suicidal policy for our business men to pursue to let an establishment which will pay out to operatives say $100,000 per annum to go away without receiving any encouragement. The mill, if it is built will be located between the railroad and canal. The building will have a front on a line with Jefferson avenue of 214 feet, and on Canal street of 100 feet. The main building will be 59 feet wide and the wing 32 feet. It will be built of stone, rough cast, and be two stories high. It will be occupied by the well-known firm of Grundy, Brothers & Campion, manufacturers of worsted yarns for ladies dress goods, and coatings. The firm employs about 200 operatives.

A critical point in the career of Bristol is reached. The establishment of this mill will give encouragement to others to locate here, and we can reasonably expect that the town will continue to grow in wealth and prosperity, but if the offer is rejected Bristol will in all probability remain as it now is, dull and dispirited, with a large number of her workmen idle, and no prospect of better times.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention convened at Doylestown on Monday last. The attendance was not a large one. At eleven o'clock the convention was called to order, and nominated Hugh B. Eastburn, of Soleberry, chairman, by acclamation. Mr. Eastburn thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, in a few neat and appropriate remarks. Jonathan Knight, Josiah Pennington, David Kramer and Dr. Harvey Kratz were chosen Vice Presidents, and the editors of the Republican papers, secretaries. A committee to draft resolutions was appointed. Dr. Evans, the nominee for Congress, was confirmed. Then followed the nomination of the names of the candidates for the various offices. Samuel F. Gwinner, of Upper Makefield, was nominated for the State Senate, by acclamation. For the Assembly, N. H. McCarty, of Haycock, and Frederick Krouse, of Durham, were mentioned from the 1st District. Hiram A. Williams, of Tinicum; John Clemens, Jr., of Doylestown township; Wm. S. Major, of Tinicum, and John W. McDowell, of Doylestown township, from the 2d District. Robert N. Boyd, of Solebury; Wm. B. Worthington, of Buckingham; Lendrum L. White, of Lower Makefield, and Jacob M. Watson, of Solebury, from the 3d District. J. Paul Knight, of Southampton, and Wm. S. Ministe, of Bristol township, from the 4th District. For District Attorney, H. C. Michener, and Wm. Stuckert, of Doylestown, were named. Mr. Stuckert withdrew, and H. C. Michener was nominated by acclamation. For Director of the Poor, Amos Edwards, of Quakertown, and David E. Doan, of Plumstead. For Jury Commissioner, Comly Michener, of Plumstead; Joseph S. Ely, of Newtown, and Nathan Preston, of Plumstead. Hon. George Lear was unanimously nominated as the Senatorial delegate to the State Convention. Henry Stover, a delegate from the 1st District; Robert M. Yardley, from the 2d District; Dr. P. M. Minster, from the 4th District, were all nominated by acclamation. The candidates for delegates from the 3d District, were Joseph R. Preston, of Solebury; Joseph R. Comly, of Upper Makefield; Wilson D. Large, of Upper Makefield, and W. D. Rosenburger, of Hilltown. The Convention then adjourned until o'clock. Upon again convening, a ballot was immediately taken, which resulted as follows:

Assembly—First district—Crouse 18, McCarty 19; second ballot, Crouse 20, McCarty 16. A defective ticket led to the ordering of a second ballot, when Crouse clearly received the majority of the ballots, and was declared nominated. Second district—Williams 6, McDowell 16, Clemens 16; second ballot, Williams 2, McDowell 21, Clemens 10. Third district—Boyd 3, Watson 4, Worthington 12, White 10; second ballot, Boyd 1, Watson 1, Worthington 10, White 27. Fourth district—Knight 25, Minster 12.

Jury Commissioner.—Carver 6, Michener 16, Preston 14, Ely 1; second ballot, Carver 4, Michener 25, Preston 10.

Director—Edwards 32, Doan 6.

Delegate, 3d district.—Preston 10, Comly 5, Large 15; second ballot, Preston 12, Comly 2, Large 23.

The ticket, as nominated, is as follows:

Senate.—Samuel F. Gwinner, Upper Makefield.

Assembly, First District.—Frederick Crouse, Durham.

Second District.—John W. McDowell, Doylestown township.

Third District.—Lendrum L. White, Lower Makefield.

Fourth District.—J. Paul Knight, Southampton.

District Attorney.—Henry C. Michener, Doylestown Borough.

Jury Commissioner.—Comly Michener, Plumstead.

Director of the Poor.—Amos Edwards Quakertown.

The nominations having been completed, Henry A. Lloyd, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Bucks county fully endorse the platform adopted at the National Convention at Cincinnati, and the letter of acceptance written by Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, as expressive of their views upon the leading political and governmental issues of the day.

Resolved, That the election of Rutherford B. Hayes for President, and of William A. Wheeler for Vice President of the United States, offers to the patriotic and honest voter the only means of preserving the public credit unimpaired, of preventing ultimate repudiation, of maintaining the government of the Union in the hands of Union men, and of instituting real reform in the public service.

Resolved, That we heartily ratify the nomination of Dr. I. Newton Evans, of Montgomery county, as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, and we pledge to him the earnest support of all our voters residing within the limits of that district.

Resolved, That the administration of our State affairs by Governor John F. Hartranft continues to deserve our cordial approval and support.

Resolved, That all supplies required for the use of the Almhouse, and other public institutions supported by the tax-payers of the county, should be purchased by public contract from the lowest bidder; and our candidate for Director of the Poor, in the event of his election, is hereby instructed to use his utmost efforts to bring about the adoption of this system.

Resolved, That the ticket this day nominated be cordially and earnestly supported by the Republican citizens of Bucks county, and that we will make a united effort to secure its election on the 7th of November.

After the reading of the resolutions, Rufus E. Shapley, Esq., was introduced by Chairman Eastburn.

Mr. Shapley made an earnest and able speech, at the conclusion of which, a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker. After three cheers for the National and State tickets, the Convention adjourned.

—William D. Peacock, Esq., of Camden, took an early train yesterday, on his way to New York. At Trenton he tried to jump on the fast express, which does not stop in that city, and was thrown to the ground and instantly killed. He was 36 years old and leaves a wife and child. His body was taken to Camden in the afternoon. Mr. Peacock was a member of the firm of Chestnut & Co., of Second and Market streets, Philadelphia.

THE GRANGERS MASS MEETING.

P. of H.

On Saturday last, the Grangers held a mass meeting at Langhorne's Grove. The day was a beautiful one, cool and pleasant, the shower of the preceding evening was just enough to lay the dust without making the roads muddy. By two o'clock there was quite a large number assembled, estimated at 1,500 people. The stand was well filled with speakers, prominent Grangers, and reporters. The press was well represented: Mr. Sheetz of the *Intelligencer*, Mr. Tilton of the *Beacon*, Mr. Church of the *Enterprise*, and your correspondent of the *Gazette*. Mr. James Newbold, chairman of the committee, called the meeting to order, and appointed Mr. Hector Wildman, president. Mr. Wildman stepped to the front, and after expressing thanks for the honor conferred upon him, introduced Mr. Colin Cameron, a Lancaster county farmer. Mr. Cameron is a young man, and seemed to understand the subject perfectly, but his delivery was poor; he said that the great question was second to none, it underlies the social, political and religious interests. Farmers from the first have had a contest and a struggle, have received the accumulated wrongs of the whole world. The 19th century first saw the organization of Patrons of Husbandry. They were cursed on every hand because they claimed their own, an honest, saintly mission. They have suffered since the earliest ages; the first occupation was that of a shepherd, the next was the cultivator of the soil. We find that in the earlier ages the farmer was a serf; follow him on down, he was called a villain; dared not ask for anything, and always had a master over him. In England, 500 years ago, the land was parceled out, and to-day, 26 men virtually own all the land, and the life and liberty of the farmer there.

The same means are being employed here in this country. In this State, one company owns over three million acres of land, or about one eighth of twelve counties. With propriety the farmers have united. That they have been successful, I deny. In the farming interests there is more capital invested that in any other, and it pays less interest. Through no extravagance, there is more land sold under the Sheriff's hammer, than anything else. We pay for money more interest than we should; labor is the basis of wealth, from it should be derived the rate of interest. We grow weak on money borrowed at six per cent. We are thus arrayed concerning the interest question. This is no new idea, it is founded on a principal as old as time itself, and as everlasting as the hills. "*In union there is strength*"—that is our motto, and it is a good thing for those who can be members. Men have been successful in business, and accumulated great wealth—look at the Rothchilds! Farmers have to stand back; why is it so? We well try this afternoon to solve this question. All other classes have been organized, that is the reason farmers have to stand back. They must work together. Every class has a grange; ask the storekeeper; you will find they are united. Some say the association of farmers have produced, or tended to produce dull times. What caused them in '37 and '57? Why, the same thing that produces them now, the financial policy of the country. The grange organization is intended to unite farmers; to break up this isolation; to make them less suspicious of each other. The lumping of their purchases together is an after consideration; it was not thought of until five years after their organization, but it has proved to be a God's blessing to the storekeeper. They go on the cash principal—pay as you go. We are charged with trying to break up the railroads of this country. It proved to be a good thing in Wisconsin; it caused the celebrated Potter law to be passed. The railroad controls the press of the country, and the money it takes to buy the press in one year, would keep all the granges for twenty years. We must have a daily press for our interest alone, and one that cannot be bought. While a railroad pays from 10 to 12 per cent., the farming interest pays but 3 per cent. Manufacturing interests pays 20 per cent., and bank stock pays 18 per cent. I want to know how to make it on my farm. The other businesses make it by laws passed by a legislature elected by the farmers. The grangers do not want to go into politics; I never heard it introduced into a subordinate lodge. By the united efforts of the grangers they dared not extend the patents of sewing machines. What was the result? You can now buy a sewing machine at the manufacturer's prices, or about one-half of the former prices. It was so with the McCormick reaper; the cost to the farmer was 400 per cent. more than the cost to the manufacturer; they refused to pay it, and you can now buy the same reaper at the manufacturers price. The Grange is a secret organization; why shouldn't it be? If we derive any benefit, why should we not keep it to ourselves. We have pass-words and grips, to secure ourselves from imposters. Agents have done more to set farmers against each other than anything else. The storekeeper has a bitter liking for us; he gets up on his ear; he don't want to look into this grange, he says it's a bad thing; he whispers over his counter to you, and tells you it costs five dollars for you to join, and two dollars for your wife to join, and that he will sell you a handsome dress for seven dollars—what it cost to join. He tries to control the farmer, but we are going to discharge him, and pay him off; he has lived off of us long enough, he must go to work now. That's all. Mr. Cameron here closed his remarks, and we find by looking at our watch, that three-quarters of an hour has been occupied.

The next speaker introduced was Mr. Mortimer Whitehead, master of the State Grange of New Jersey. He is a talented speaker, and his remarks were interesting, and well listened to. He began by saying that there were several questions for him to answer, and he would be as brief as possible, as there were other speakers to follow. What is a Grange? It is founded on right principles, not only to farmers, but to all others, and I hope people will learn to know us better. I do not claim that it is any thing new, the farmers are only applying to their wants, the principles of all other trades, simply, organization, and our motto is, "*In union there is strength.*" We see the same principle in everything, and our order has benefited the farmer financially and socially. All other businesses have had *their* granges, but called them by different names. We hear of the Merchant's Exchange, and the Trades Unions. We all know that the larger quantity of goods you buy, the cheaper they are, and farmers by uniting can buy cheaper, can save the intermediate profits of the middlemen. Last year the State grange of New Jersey brought and distributed 18,000 tons of coal, and saved by so doing, 2,500 dollars, this year they expect to save from 40 to 50 thousand dollars. Do you not call that a benefit? We are uniting our orders, and reaching out to the manufacturers. Last year the United States Grange saved to farmers twenty million dollars; this year they will save forty million dollars. Our membership consists of two million farmers. You can save one hundred dollars a year by being a granger. We are going to discharge the middlemen; they have had easy work long enough. We don't blame them for what they have done; but we are going to trade now with the manufacturer. What did the R. R. Co. do not long ago? they had a brakeman to every car; they were a sort of middlemen; but when the wonderful air-brake was invented, they discharged these men, and no one found any fault. This is what we are going to do. Farmers used to mow with a scythe, now they apply machinery, and farm hands get better wages. We have a new machine called the Grange, we are going to keep it up, and keep it well oiled. The army of agents who get their living easy, riding about the country, do they add anything to the wealth of the country? It is the producer who adds to the wealth of the country. Grangers can buy for less than agents, they get 30 per cent. off, while agents get only 25 per cent. off. The manufacturer likes to deal with the grangers; they pay the cash. We are accused of sending money out of the country! Now if there is a Grange lodge of fifty members, and they save $100 to each member, by buying together, it makes $5,000 saved to that community, and that community will receive the benefit of it. With that $100 they will improve, paint their buildings, and put in underdrains. That will give work to the workingman and mechanic. I believe the way to make better times would be to put $100 in every farmer's pocket; they would set men to work; they are the best friends of the workingman. We never refuse membership to the workingman. Some say why do you shut the door? It protects us from outsiders. The family circle is a secret society just as much as the Grange. The merchant does not get in, because he has taken advantage of us once, and may do it again. The merchant puts his cost mark on his goods when the shutters are up for the night; he don't ask you in to help him, or see him do it. We sometimes get black sheep, but we clean house once a year, and put the bad ones out. Some say the Grangers of the West have put down the price of wheat by putting down the railroad freights. I say they could not put down the freights only in their own State. The way to get freights down, is by the war between the different companies, such as is now existing. Our National Grange has now less than one hundred thousand dollars in its reserve fund. The trade and transportation buys up all the city daily papers. How often do we see an article about the over-flowing crops of wheat and corn in the West; they are paid for printing these articles, until the trade and transportation gets the grain all in their own hands, then the articles are changed, so as to put the price up, and in those same papers you see articles about the damaged condition of the grain, and that the early frosts partly destroyed the corn crop. Now we Grangers are going to manage so that we can find out the truth. When you benefit the farmer you benefit all; they are the most numerous. Some object because our wives and sisters belong, and any man who objects on that ground, is not the right kind of a man, and we do not want him. We have four hundred thousand of the best ladies of the land in our order today. It is not the truth that politics is one of our aims; our by-laws say that the discussion of political and religious topics are forbidden, and any grange is liable to loose its charter that violates this law. We have members in England, and 520 Granges in Canada. In our order we have Democrats and Republicans, Methodists and Presbyterians. The moral effect is to teach the farmer, and make him know something. In those states where Granges have been established longest, they effect politics; they vote for the best men. Laws have been made in the interest of other organizations; why not for Granges? Our last Congress consisted of 229 lawyers, and only 20 farmers. Farmers should have a certain amount of representation; and they find themselves to-day taxed without much representation. Our State Grange is composed of delegates sent by subordinate lodges, to talk over the interests of farmers. It was the Grangers who brought about a better dog law, to protect the farmer's sheep, and a better better tramp law in New Jersey. In Scotland, three men own the principal part of the land; and in this country six companies control the coal fields. They can reduce the price of coal, or put it up; they are getting stronger every day, and this recent break in the combination is only done to wipe out some of the smaller companies, so that the larger ones can get a better hold. The Grange is not going down; it was never stronger than to-day. They have built a large hotel in Philadelphia for the accommodation of Grangers visiting the Centennial. It is Grange all the way through. The wood of which it was built was cut from a Granger's farm, and the waiter girls are principally Grangers. They have had guests from every State in the Union. Grangers have done more in the South to break up the animosities of war than anything else. Had the Granges existed 10 years ago, the war would never have been.

The next speaker was Mr. Sanford, of New Jersey, a sewing machine agent. He was not a member of any Grange, he could not get in, he was the unfortunate middleman. He was with them heart and hand, not for principle, but to sell them sewing machines. All his talk was to advertise a certain machine, of which he was the agent, and ended up by an elaborate distribution of printer's ink, in the shape of cards and circulars.

By this time the afternoon train from Philadelphia had arrived, and with it Mr. Jacob Burns, a member of the Sovereigns of Industry. He commenced by saying that he had been a resident of Bucks Co. for a number of years, and was glad to see the Grange movement started here. There has been no attempt to organize the agricultural interests of the country until the Patrons of Husbandry was started. There is no diversity of interest between the man who mines the coal, and the man who ploughs the field—they are all on the broad principle of production. The Sovereigns of Industry is a sister to the Grange. It is not so old, only three years in existence. It admits all classes to membership. A few years ago farming paid, and men got large wages; you paid off your mortgages. Now work is scarce, and wages are low. The average wages of each person is only $400 per year. The great question is, how shall we make farming pay? The price of the entire products of the country is determined by the excess or deficiency of the crops. We are going to do away with the middleman. The merchant in the past has been taking the oysters, and throwing one shell at the farmer, and the other at the mechanic. There are more farms in Bucks Co., to-day, patched with mortgages, than without. Trade and transportation runs the railroad and banking stocks of the whole country. The entire interests of production is controled, not by the producer, but by those who move them from one place to another. This thing should be changed, and there is a way to change it. Nine millions of people are controlled by three millions. The Grangers are spreading their wide arms all over the country to the farmer. It is hard to get the farmer interested, but when you do, there is an endless amount of stick to him. Out of each family earning $400, each member pays in profit to trade and transportation, $40. If there is four in the family, it makes $160 out of the $400. I want them to organize, and save the whole of this, or a great portion of it. Why is it? Because they are not organized, they are forced to go to the men who sell by the small. They can save it by organization. Last year some of the farmers of New Jersey did not get enough for their products to pay their manure bill; but the middlemen sold their products at a profit of 40 per cent. I speak for the farmer; you can save the difference between the wholesale and retail price. This is the first time the farmers have become interested here; keep it up; the necessity is pressing. Mr. Burns went on giving figures and facts until nearly six o'clock. They were about the same as the former speakers had given.

People who went to hear the questions advertised to be answered, were somewhat disappointed, as several questions were not touched upon, and the impressions made upon the majority of farmers were not very deep. The Newtown Band was present, and interspersed the speaking with fine music. The meeting gave food for thought, and subject for discussion with many.

—Nearly all the grasshoppers in the country north of Omaha were swept away last Friday by a high northwest wind. It is not believed they have done serious damage.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.

The Firemen's Parade at Philadelphia yesterday was pronounced to be one of the largest, most imposing and best conducted of the many civic displays that have taken place in the city during the Centennial year. The *Ledger* says that not only the visiting companies who came from cities and towns where the volunteer system still exists, but the Philadelphia companies also turned out in full firemen's uniform, and every company in line drew an apparatus of some kind—either the original one they used while the volunteer department was in existence or an engine or hose carriage borrowed for the occasion. The apparatus in the line ranged from the beautiful and costly silver-mounted modern steam engine to the primitive wooden, low-wheeled hand-engine, dating back to the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The streets through which the procession passed were literally thronged with spectators, many thousands of whom were visitors from different parts of the county, but owing to the excellence of the police arrangements, the best of order was preserved. Broad street, Chestnut street, and other thorougfares, through which the procession passed were roped along the curbstones by the police, and the crowd kept on the sidewalk, affording plenty of street-room for the firemen. The weather was all that could be desired, clear, fresh and moderately cool, and the surroundings all contributed to the complete success of the demonstration.

The city presented a gala day appearance, the public and private Centennial flags all being thrown to the breeze, and, in some sections of the city, business was suspended until the passage of the parade, which was about an hour and a half passing a given point. The parade started very shortly after the appointed time, but there were several long delays, it being past two o'clock when the head of the line reached Sixth and Chestnut streets, and spectators were kept standing on the sidewalks for over two hours before the procession made its appearance.

The procession formed on Broad street, displaying northwardly, and shortly after 11 o'clock the head of the line passed up Broad street, from the New Public Buildings, to Columbia avenue, countermarching on east side of Public Buildings; thence on west side of Broad to Carpenter, countermarching on east side of Broad to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Fifth, Fifth to Arch, Arch to Broad, and there dismissed.

The Bristol Fire Company was a prominent one in the delegation. It was accompanied by the Newtown Cornet Band. The boys took their fire engine, which was burnished as bright as a new pin, and had their hose carriage finely decorated. The America Hose, Hook and Ladder Company sent a delegation, consisting of a marshall and 12 men. All returned yesterday evening, well pleased with the day's performance.

THE RISE IN OIL.—A PROMINENT MERCHANT'S OPINION.—A prominent Pittsburg oil merchant gives it as his opinion that the cause of the present advance is due to the fact, as he believes it to be, that the dealers on the other side of the water have been buying short ("and," said he, "they have been remarkably successful at that,") expecting a large production this fall, and consequently low prices, while the exporters, backed by the Standard Company, have been buying up and holding.

The new Bullion Run well, which has been producing from 300 to 400 barrels, has been the cause of much uneasiness to the oil trade, and is watched anxiously yet, because if it should increase very materially—and an oil man, who has been identified with the business ever since it commenced, and whose opinion is valued highly by the dealers, was heard by the Pittsburg *Leader* to say he would be willing to bet a new suit of clothes that it would yield before many weeks over 2,000 barrels—other wells would very certainly strike in the vicinity and would bring down the price. Even in that case it is held by many that the price would not be affected much. So the general opinion appears to be that the business is really reviving. If so, better times may be looked for soon, as other business will surely follow.

—Prof. Nixon, who does business under the firm name of Egyptian Prophet and Enchanter, performed his resurrection trick near Charleston, S. C., on Aug. 28. He was buried in a pine coffin six feet under ground, and at the end of half an hour burst from the tomb at the sound of a brass bugle blown by a colored Gabriel, and immediately called for a drink of whiskey. The grave was six feet long and six feet deep. About eight inches from the headboard the trickster had dug a blind well about six feet deep. This was roofed with thin boards about a foot and a half below the surface, and these were covered with earth. When the coffin was lowered into its place and the grave was filled up, the corpse knocked out the headboard, and grubbed his way through the six inches of earth that separated him from the blind well. Crawling into it, and having enough air to keep him alive for several hours, he quietly awaited the signal for resurrection.

—Mr. Joshua Wragg, who lives eight miles east of the city, on the London railroad, found a land terrapin on his premises, in 1845, which was marked "T. F., 1818." Some years afterward Mr. John Timmons found the same terrapin on Mr. Wragg's farm and recognized the inscription as having been put on by his uncle —Mr. Thomas Foreman—and took it to his house, about three quarters of a mile distant, from which place it evidently made its way back to the old farm, where it was again found, about six weeks since, by Mr. Wragg, who added to the inscription, "J. W., 1876." The terrapin is now considerably over 58 years of age and may be regarded as one of the oldest residents of Clark county.—*Springfield (O.) Republic.*

—At Lowell, Mass., on last Thursday night, Miss T. A. Martin locked Charles Ricker in a room, shot him and then took poison. Neither was fatally injured. Both were mill operatives and she was jealous.

—Property of Brigham Young at Salt Lake City has been attached to satisfy a judgment for $3000 alimony due Ann Eliza.

Special Notices

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

—Colonel Robert Gray, of Cheltenham, Pa., who died a few weeks ago, had his life insured for $142,000.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At his residence, Horshamville, Montgomery county, August 30, 1876, Abraham Allen, in the 75 year of his age. Interred at Horsham Friends' graveyard.

WOOD.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Mahlon Atkinson, Davisville, August 19th, 1876, Joshua Wood. Interred at old Southampton Baptist churchyard.

MARRIED.

CRAVEN—BENNETT.—On Friday last, September 1st, 1876, by the Rev. Wm W. Cook, Thomas Craven to Lizzie D. Bennett, both of Davisville.

ROGERS' MAGNETIC OIL AND LIVER PILLS,

WILL Cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Fever and Ague.
DR. S. ROGERS, Proprietor,
No. 206 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by druggists and dealers in Patent Medicines. 5

DEATH TO WORMS.

DR. ALBURGER'S WORM SYRUP is pleasant to take and is recommended by all physicians. It has saved the lives of thousands of children and no family should be without it. Prepared only by DR ALBURGER, Corner of Third and Thompson, Philadelphia, proprietor of ALBURGER'S German Dyspepsia Bitters and Worm Syrup.

Advice at the office gratis.

For sale by Druggists and country store keepers. 446

New Advertisements.

100 Bushels PRIME TIMOTHY SEED.
For sale by W. P. RADFORD, Andalusia, Pa.
537

Three New Houses FOR SALE,
ON SPRUCE STREET. Terms easy.
Apply to ARTHUR DORRANCE.
538

Store Room for Rent.
THE STORE ON MILL STREET formerly occupied by J. E. Pennington as a fancy notion store, &c., is for rent Enquire of J. H. BOSTWICK, at Photograph Gallery. 539

MISS ALICE SWAIN,
WILL DEVOTE A FEW HOURS EACH WEEK TO
Vocal Instruction
IN BRISTOL.
Those desirous of securing her services can address her at Box 60, Bristol P. O., or School of Vocal Art, 1327 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. 540

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR BOTH SEXES,
At Newtown, Pa.,
R. L. GURNEE, - Principal.
Expenses for Week-day Boarders $3 50 per week; for Day Pupils, from $2.50 to $8, per term of 10 weeks. Expenses in Music, per term of 20 lessons, $8, in Drawing, $5; in Painting, $7. 535

LEANDER K. AHN,
TIN-PLATE AND SHEET-IRON
MANUFACTURER,
AND TIN ROOFER,
NO. 315 EAST HUNTINGDON STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Always on hand, a large stock of Tin Ware, for family use. 536

Timothy Seed.
1000 BUSHELS PRIME NEW TIMOTHY SEED. For sale by
ALFRED VANDEGRIFT,
Eddington, Bucks County, Pa.
523

For Sale or Rent.
AN EIGHT-ROOM DWELLING on Dorrance Street below Pond. Apply on the premises. RICHARD HEPWORTH.
507

Estate Notice.
ESTATE OF SARAH R. BROWN, late of Bristol township, Bucks County, deceased.—All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them in proper order for settlement without delay, to
WILLIAM L. BROWN, Executor.
Emilie, August 12, 1876. 508

For Sale or to Let.
TWO DRESSED STONE HOUSES ON JEFFERSON AVE. Price, $6,000. Rent, $600. Houses of all descriptions for sale.
216 JOSHUA PEIRCE.

FRANK P. ADAMS,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
No. 10 Wood Street,
504 BRISTOL, PA.

For Rent.
FOUR NEW HOUSES on Penn street for Rent at $9 per month. Possession given immediately. Apply to
CHARLES BANES,
502 Market Street, Bristol.

FARMERS' TAKE NOTICE.
150 BAGS OF PRIME TIMOTHY SEED for sale at Newportville Mills. All kinds of Grain taken in exchange for seed.
ISAAC C. FETTER,
528 Newportville, Pa.

Will Sell at a Sacrifice.
HOUSE ON RADCLIFFE STREET, near Catholic Church. Very easy terms. Will trade for vacant lots or farm lands.
440 J. H. WOOD, 58 Mill Street.

MISS MERRIAM'S
Family and Day School for Girls,
AT BRISTOL, PA.,
WILL OPEN SEPTEMBER 13. Thoroughly competent teachers have been secured for the different departments of instruction. For circulars, address MISS A. MERRIAM,
249 Bristol. Penn.

Friends' School
For Boys and Girls,
AT BRISTOL, PA., will re-open 9th month (September) 12th, 1876
SUSAN A. MITCHELL, Principal.
For circulars and further information apply to either of the undersigned School Committee: Samuel Swain, Chas. T. Iredell, Anthony Swain, George W. Adams, Anna Warner, Sarah H. Peirce, Caroline S. Wood, Mary Buckman. 4·9

TIMOTHY SEED AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
ORCHARD, Herd, Blue Grass, Clover and Lawn Grass. Fruit Ladders, Cider Mills Apple Parers, Corn Knives, Tobacco Points, Twines, &c., at
J. W. CORNELL & CO.'S,
Seed and Implement Warehouse,
88 Warren Street, Trenton, N. J.
Cabbage, Spinach and other Fall Garden Seeds.

STORE PROPERTY
AT PUBLIC SALE.
THE subscriber will sell the Store Property now occupied by Mr. Gillingham, on Dorrance Street, at public sale, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises
TERMS.—$200 in cash, balance on very easy terms, which will be announced on day of sale.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES will be given the purchaser in supplying the stand with Fresh and Salt Meats. This feature of the sale will be explained to any one either personally or by letter, on application to the undersigned.
JOHN TAYLOR,
Pork Packer and Cattle Dealer, Trenton, N. J.
WILLIAM KINSEY, Auctioneer. 529

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
IS TAKEN INTERNALLY, AND POSITIVELY CURES RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA AND LUMBAGO. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO
HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY,
DRUGGISTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
527

OPENING.
We take pleasure in informing our many customers who read this paper, that we are now prepared to show one of the largest, cheapest and most attractive general stock of
Fall and Winter Dry Goods
we have ever had the opportunity to offer—to which we are adding daily Job Lots of whatever new or desirable may be offered us.
DRESS GOODS in great variety. BLACK GOODS (a specialty with us). Cassimeres for Men and Boy's wear. Muslins, Flannels, Tickings, Quilts, Blankets, Comfortables, Table and Toweling Linens, Napkins, Hosiery, Hdk'fs and Underwear in great variety and at extremely low prices. Please call when next in the city and see the great variety and the low prices we show goods at. None pressed to buy if not suited—at
JOHN MOORE'S & CO.'S STORE,
541 517 & 519 North Second Street, above Noble, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Having Very Much Enlarged Our Store
We have now as complete and well-selected a Stock of
FURNITURE, FOR PARLORS, CHAMBERS, DINING ROOMS, LIBRARIES.
BEDDING, FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, SPRING COTS, BEDS, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, TICKS, &c., &c.
BED CLOTHING, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, COMFORTABLES OF COTTON, WOOL OR DOWN, SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, &c.,
AS CAN BE FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA.
AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,
312 21 & 23 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

ALBERT M. PRICE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Walnut Chamber Suits,
OF EVERY STYLE.
Factory: 1846 North Sixth Street,
Office and Warerooms, 1844 Germantown Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA. 400

LYNFORD HELLERMAN,
DEALER IN
Gentleman's Furnishing Goods,
HATS AND CAPS,
Canes, Umbrellas and Notions,
4540 Frankford Avenue,
UNDER DR. CRANKSHAW'S DENTAL ROOMS,
259 FRANKFORD.

B. F. WHITE,
PAPER HANGER
No. 2 Girard Avenue, One Door west of Frankford Road,
PHILADELPHIA.
Personal attention given to all orders in city and country.
☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. 506

EVERY MAN TO HIS TRADE.
LEDYARD,
THE PRACTICAL HATTER,
No. 2125 North Front Street, Philadelphia.
N. B.—SILK AND FELT HATS made to order, and guaranteed to fit. Old Hats renovated. Mourning Bands put on at short notice. 439

HENRY H. SHEIP,
Manufacturer of
CIGAR BOXES,
1902 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia.
All orders by mail promptly attended to. Manufacturers of Cigars in want of Boxes, will find I can sell them cheaper than any establishment in the city. 401

Beautiful Coral Rubber Teeth.
$5 TO $8 PER SET, GUARANTEED.
IMPRESSION IN THE MORNING, TEETH IN THE EVENING.
Gas 50 Cents per Tooth. Old Sets Repaired equal to new.
276 East Cumberland St., Philadelphia.
510

BUY YOUR GROCERIES
OF
R. K. BARRETT,
402 North Second Street,
A FEW DOORS BELOW THE RED LION HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.
OUR TEAS AND COFFEES ARE EQUAL TO ANY IN THE CITY. 62

UMBRELLAS AND CANES.
Holiday Presents.
M. & A. HASSLER'S Manufactory.
634 Arch St., 3 doors below Seventh, Philadelphia.
THE finest and largest assortment of SILK, ALPACA and ZANILLA UMBRELLAS with plain and fancy handles. Storm King and other Umbrellas. Gold and Ivory Head, and Natural Wood Canes in immense variety. 111

WILLIAM MAIER,
CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM SALOON,
BREAD AND FANCY CAKE BAKERY,
NORTH-EAST CORNER FRONT AND OTIS STREETS,
Opposite Susquehanna Ave., PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—Private Parties and Weddings supplied at the shortest notice. 415

JAMES PETERS,
Manufacturer of
Reveal and Shutter Strap Hinges,
SASH WEIGHTS,
ALSO DEALER IN BUILDERS' HARDWARE, HEATERS AND RANGES,
1934 North Front Street, Philadelphia. 413

PHILADELPHIA CHAIN WORKS,
North-East Corner Hancock and Putnam Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
PETER WALZER, ... PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of all kinds of CHAINS
FOR SUGAR MILLS, MACHINERY, WAGON, HARNESS AND RAILROAD USE. 414

NOTICE.
The undersigned takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened
A New Confectionery Store,
AT 214 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Where he will wholesale and retail PLAIN AND FRENCH CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM AND CAKES at the lowest market prices. Balls and parties supplied at the shortest notice.
396 ANTON ANGEMAN.

I. BEDICHIMER,
Engraver and Manufacturer of Masonic Marks,
Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, American Mechanics, Red Men, and all other Society Badges, Pins and Emblems. Also, dealer in WATCHES AND JEWELRY. No. 160 North Second St., Philada.
54

D. JARRETT WALTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames,
Brackets, Cornices, Tassels, Cords, &c.,
No. 48 North Second Street, above Christ Church,
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JAMES ECKERSLEY, JR.,
Practical Tin Roofer,
AND MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
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Stoves, Heaters, Ranges, Fire Bricks, and Grates always on hand. Jobbing promptly attended to. 145

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Practical Photographer,
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PICTURES taken in cloudy as well as in clear weather. Particular attention paid to taking children and copying. All Photographs are made from fine retouched Negatives. 161

THORNTON BROTHERS,
MARBLE WORKERS,
4757 FRANKFORD AVENUE, FRANKFORD, PA.
Particular attention given to Building Work.
TOMB WORK A SPECIALTY. 162

DR. FRANK'S
DRUG STORE,
No. 2033 North Front Street,
NEAR KENSINGTON DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.
THE readers of this advertisement in want of First-Class Drugs or Patent Medicines, will find we can sell as cheap as the cheapest. Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours. 270

CHARLES M. BEERHALTER,
Practical Watch Maker & Jeweler,
2237 NORTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
THE SUBSCRIBER calls the attention of his friends and the public in general, that he has opened his New Store. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of English, Swiss and American Watches; also, all kinds of Clocks and Musical Boxes. All work warranted for one year.
☞ Please give me a call and bring your work at once. 380

SHOOTING STARS.

BY BERANGER

"Thou sayest, shepherd, that a star
Shines in the skies my fate to guide."
"Yes, child but in yon darkness far
Thick veils of night its glimmering hide."
"Shepherd canst thou indeed divine
The secrets of the far off spheres?
Then tell me what yon brilliant line
Means as it shoots and disappears?"

"Know child, whene'er a mortal dies
With him his star that moment falls—
This amid young and laughing eyes
While music echoed to the walls,
Fell stricken lit lewo'er the wine
Whose praises fired his dying ears —
See yet another star, whose line
One instant gleams then disappears.

"Child, 'twas a star serene and bright,
The star of one as pure and fair,
A maiden blithe, a spirit light—
The wedding festival prepare,
Her virgin brow with orange twine,
Ring, wedding bells, weep, happy tears —
See, see, another shooting line,
That gleams and shines and disappears."

"Weep, weep, my child, such stars are rare,
He gave his wealth to feed the poor
They glean from others stores but there
They reaped a harvest great and sure
When o'er the waste those home lights shine
The wanderer forgets his tears' —
See, see, another gleaming line
That shoots across and disappears."

Yes, 'tis the star of some great king,
Go, child, thy early virtue keep
Let not thy star its glories fling
To wake men's envy from its sleep
With steady light burn clear and far,
And at the end look not to hear,
'Tis but another shooting star—
They shoot and gleam and disappear.

From All the Year Round

DOCTORS WHO DID NOT CURE.

Some Curious Cases of Malpractice.

To discover the secret of living long, the Chaldeans had recourse, not to the laws of organized beings or the experience of medical practice, but to the influence of the stars and of magic spells. These notions, after leading the East astray, found favor in Rome at the beginning of the Empire. In the eleventh century alchemy made a vigorous start but continued the astrological and cabalistic system of mystery, hieroglyphic characters, and secret initiation. The services unsuspectingly rendered to experimental chemistry by the alchemists are not denied, but the reader may be reminded that a universal remedy, or elixir of life, was quite as much their object as the transmutation of metals. Both desiderata, in their eyes were inseparably united, for of what use was inexhaustible wealth, without length of days to enjoy it in or what did a protracted existence profit, without the means of procuring its comforts and pleasures? Several adepts proclaimed they had discovered both. They were either crazed enthusiasts or gross impostors.

In the eighth century, Geber an Arabian alchemist, vaunted his Red Elixir, a solution of gold, which infallibly restored the aged to youth, and prolonged life indefinitely. The panacea proposed by the Vicomte de Lapasse, in 1861, in his book *Sur la Longevite*, is the very same thing as Geber's Elixir. Dippel, more modest, only promised two centuries to whoever should take his many-times rectified oil distilled from stags' horns. Unfortunately, none of these physicians healed themselves. Dippel died in 17'3, at the age of sixty, Paracelsus, the most absurd of all, was only forty seven, Arnaud de Villeneuve, seventy six, the great Van Helmont, seventy-nine. Roger Bacon and Raymond Lulle did not get beyond eighty-one, which was a small allowance for men in possession of the universal panacea. Cornaro's would-be imitators did not fare better. The Jesuit Lessius, who translated Cornaro into Latin, and observed the same abstinence, died at sixty-nine, the learned jurisconsult, Bartholus, who childishly weighed his aliments, got no farther than forty three. Short commons will not insure the complement of a century.

"If you wish to keep well," said Frederick Hoffman, "beware of the doctors and their medications." To understand this strange advice, given by a famous practitioner, read the prescriptions of Gui Patin, Chirac, and company. The Princess Palatine, sister-in-law of Louis the Fourteenth, and mother of the regent, wrote on the 23d of November, 1672 — "Here, no infant is safe. The doctors have already sent into the other world five of the Queen's children, the last only three weeks ago. They have done as much for the children of Monsieur." This was only the natural result of carrying a preconceived system to excess. Every overdone and exaggerated mode of treatment ought to excite distrust. The universal remedy, imagined by alchemists, has never existed, and never will. In spite of which, venesection, purgation, sudation, starvation, and other specifications, have all had their vogue, and some, unfortunately, as bleeding, for every form of malady, are not yet obsolete.

It makes one shudder to read, in Amelot de la Houssaie's Memoires, that Louis the Thirteenth was bled forty-seven times, and emetised, or purged 215 times in a single year! Unnecessary bleeding had something to do with Raphael's early death. Although, during the last thirty or forty years, the practice of bleeding has been reduced in France to narrow limits, its abuse still persists in the Spanish and Italian peninsulas, and strangers ought to be warned of it. The Italian doctors outdo the Sangrados of every other country in the world in employing venesection for almost every complaint. You may meet with Italians who have been bled a hundred and fifty times in the course of their lives. The doctors justification is, that the exceptional climate of Turin renders this remedial measure indispensable!

One of their most notable victims must be fresh in every one's memory. On the 29th of May, 1861, after a stormy debate in Parliament, Count Cavour went home depressed and anxious. In the night he was awoke by vomiting and intestinal pains, the consequence of indigestion, which frequently occurs under similar circumstances. He was bled immediately; again at 8 in the morning, again at 5 in the afternoon. The Paris medical journals did not conceal their convictions that, under such treatment, the illustrious statesman's case was hopeless. On the 1st and 2d of June he was bled again, again on the 4th. On the morning of the 6th he died.

In the November following one of his doctors fell a martyr to the same absurd system, having undergone, in the illness which carried him off, seven bleedings besides numerous leechings. We herein see the wisdom of Hoffmann's advice to beware of headstrong doctors and their ways. Celsus forbids the employment of precautionary remedies, that is we should let well alone. Continual physic taking is the delight of hypochondriacs, and of people who have nothing else to occupy their minds. Doses and pills three times a day are their unfailing solace and amusement. They prefer seeking health from medicines instead of from food and exercise. They would fain recover youth and prolong life by some mysterious arcanum, neglecting temperance and restraint of their passions, whose fire, when constantly stirred and fanned, consumes and shortens their existence.

Broussas, who carried the depletory system still farther, was inexorable in the application of his method. Leeches succeeded to leeches and debilitants to debilitants, and when, in spite of this treatment, the disease was overcome by the superior resources of nature, want of strength still continued so as to constitute an actual illness. Recoveries were desperately long and slow. General Mongardet, whom Dr Foissac knew, escaped certain death by cheating his doctor. When convalescent he begged and prayed in vain to have a little nourishment. Broussais had set a severe and stern nurse, or rather keeper, to watch him strictly. The General, furious, got rid of her for a moment, hunted about for food, and, finding none, hastily swallowed a plateful of cats meat that stood within reach. He expected to die of indigestion, but fell asleep. From that moment he contrived to deceive Broussais, ate and drank his fill, and got well again.

How A Bird Flies.—The most prominent fact about a bird is a facility in which it differs from every other creature except the bat and insects—its power of flying. For this purpose the bird's arm ends in only one long slender finger, instead of a full hand. To this are attached the quills and small feathers (coverts) on the upper side, which make up the wing. Observe how light all this is. In the first place, the bones are hollow, the shafts of the feathers are hollow, and, finally, the feathers themselves are made of the most delicate filaments, interlocking and clinging to one another with little grasping hooks of microscopic fineness. Well, how does a bird fly? It seems simple enough to describe, and yet it is a problem that the wisest in such matters have not yet worked out to everybody's satisfaction. This explanation, by the Duke of Argyle, to me to be the best: An open wing forms a hollow on its under side like an inverted saucer; when the wing is forced down, the upward pressure of the air caught under this concavity, lifts the bird up, much as you hoist yourself up between the parallel bars in a gymnasium. But he could never in this way get ahead, and the hardest question is still to be answered. Now the front edge of the wing, formed of the bones and muscles of the fore-arm, is rigid and unyielding, while the hinder margin is merely the soft flexible ends of the feathers, so when the wing is forced down, the air under it, finding this margin yielding the easier would rush out here, and, in so doing, would bend up the ends of the quills, pushing them forward out of the way, which, of course, would tend to shove the bird ahead. This process, repeated, results in the phenomenon of flight.—*Scribner for September.*

REASON AMONG INSECTS.

Looking at the nervous system of insects, in whom there is no definite brain, but merely a succession of ganglia united by a double nervous cord, many physiologists have thought that reason could not be one of the attributes of the insect race. Yet nothing is more certain than that they are able to converse with each other and communicate ideas, this fact showing that they must possess reason. As far as we know, the hymenopterous insects, namely, the bees, wasps and ants, are the best linguists of the insect race, their language being chiefly conducted by means of their antennae. A good example of this was witnessed by me last summer (1872).

At breakfast time some pieces of the white of egg were left on a plate. A wasp came in at the window, and after flying about for a while alighted on the plate to the piece of egg, and tried to carry it off. Wishing to see what the insect would do, I would not allow it to be disturbed. After several unavailing attempts to lift the piece of egg the wasp laid it down and flew out of the window. Presently *two* wasps came in, flew direct to the plate, picked up the piece of egg, and in some way or other, contrived to get it out of the window. These were evidently the first wasp, and a companion whom it had fetched to help it.

I had a kind of suspicion that when the wasps reached their home, they would tell their companions of their good fortune, and so I put some more egg on the plate and waited. In a very short time wasp after wasp came in, went to the plate without hesitation, and carried off a piece of egg. The stream of wasps was so regular, that I was able to trace them to their nest, which was in a lime about half a mile from my house.

The insect had evidently reasoned with itself, that, although the piece of egg was too heavy for one wasp it might be carried by two, so it went off to find a companion, told it the state of things, and induced it to help it in carrying the coveted morsel. Then the two had evidently told the other inhabitants of the nest that there was a supply of new and dainty food within reach, and had acted as guides to the locality. Here is positive proof that these insects possess a very definite language of their own, for it is impossible that human beings could have acted in a more rational manner.

Every one knows that wasps carry out the first principals of the military art, by always having the gate of their fortress guarded by a sentinel. Should there be danger, the sentinel gives the alarm, and out dash all the inhabitants at the offender indicated by the sentinel.

It is clear that out of the many hundred wasps which form a full sized nest, the individual who is to act as sentinel, must be selected and its task appointed.

We do not know how the selection is made, but that such is the case is evident, for the rest of the wasps acknowledge their sentinel, trust to it for guarding the approaches of the nest while they go about their usual task of collecting food for the young, and new material for the nest.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

LADIES LINEN SUITS, $1.75 splendidly made. Children's Linen Suits, $1.50. Ladies Tucked and Embroidered Skirts $1.00. Ladies Embroidered Basques $1.00. Ladies Chemises from 50 cts up. Ladies' Calico Pleated Waists 50 cts. Ladies Hose 10 cts. large line ladies' Underclothing very cheap. Table Covers 50 cts up. splendid Table Linen 21 cts yd. Large lot Walnut Picture Frames 18 cts up. Oval Frames 20 cts. Just received large line of China and White Ware we are offering very cheap. Ice Cream Saucers 2 cts dozen. Cups 2 cts &c. Gents Goods in great variety. Splendid Percale Shirts, two Collars, done up in latest style only 85 cts. warranted all linen Bosom Dress Shirts $1.00. splendid Calico Shirts 50 cts, boys White Linen Suits—pants coat and vest, only $1.50. good Linen Coats men or boys 60 cts, strong Walking Pants, 85 cts. better goods at very low figures. Suspenders Collars, Cuffs, Neckties Bows &c, best Spool Cotton 5 cts, Black Tea 35 and 40 cts lb. splendid Tea Siftings, 7 cts qr. 25 cts lb. Rio Coffee 27 cts lb, good Coffee 18 cts lb. Pepper, 7 cts qr. Mason's or Gem's Fruit Jars $1.50 doz, ½ gal $1.85 doz. splendid Tumblers, 75 cts [illegible], good Louisville Navy Tobacco 70 cts lb. Cigars $1.70 box. Shoe Brushes 15 cts. splendid colored Cotton pants $1.50, men's Undershirts 25 cts, Half Hose 8 cts. good Washing Soap 3, 4 and 5 cts. Castile 3 cts. Toilet Soap 3, 4, 5 and 10 cts. Wash Blue 2 boxes for 5 cts. Ice Sheet Music 10 cts. Ladies Black Combs 10 cts. Starch 8 cts lb. Rice 8½ cts lb. splendid Syrup Molasses 55 cts. New Orleans Molasses 65 cts gal. Collars 5 cts box. Goods sold *wholesale* and *retail* at prices which compete with the cheapest city stores—BUY FOR CASH.

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M. A. WALMSLEY, AGENT,

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AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.

THE SIMPLEST,
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AND
BEST SEWING MACHINE
In the World.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES
OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE

CORNER MILL AND RADCLIFFE STS.,
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THE SPLENDID STEAMBOAT
Nelly White

Leaves Bordentown at 6.45 A M. stopping at White Hill, Penn's Manor, Florence, Bristol, Burlington, Beverly. Returning leaves Philadelphia, at 3.30 P M. stopping at the above places. 343

Daily Excursions up the Delaware.

STEAMER TWILIGHT.

On and after Monday, May 1st 1876 the splendid Steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chestnut Street wharf Philadelphia at 7 o clock A M, and 3 P M. for Burlington, Bristol and Florence touching at Tacony, Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia and Beverly. Returning leave Florence at 10 A M. and Bristol at 10½, on the 3 o clock only as far as Bristol leaving at 5 P M. Fare 25 cents, Excursion 40 cents. 295

Daily Excursions.

THE STEAMBOAT
COLUMBIA

Will leave Bristol at 7.15 A M. and 4 o clock P M. for Philadelphia touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 and 6 o clock P M. Fare, 25c each way. Excursion 40c. 263

Pennsylvania Railroad.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

On and after June 12, 1876,

Trains to and from Bristol Station

For Philadelphia.

Kensington Depot 7.13, 7.40, 8.26, 9.20 A M, 12.28, 4.06, and 7.21, P M. On Sundays 12.28 and 5.27 P M. West Phila Depot at 6.25 and 10.03 A M, 2.55, 5.10, 6.40, 9.12, and 9.38 P M.

For New York.

At 1.16, 7.38, 8.15, 9.21, and 11.47 A M, 2.21, 3.34, 3.51, 4.31, 6.12, and 7.48 P M. Sunday trains 9.21 A M, 4.31 and 7.48 P M.

For Trenton.

At 7.38, 8.15, 9.21, 11.09, and 11.47 A M, 2.21, 2.50, 3.34, 4.13, 4.31, 5.01, 6.01, 6.21, 7.48, and 9.06 P M. On Sundays 9.21, 10.12 A M and 2.50, 7.48 P M.

The 7.38, 11.09 A M, 4.13 and 6.01 P M trains connect with Belvidere Division.

From Philadelphia.

Leaves Kensington Depot, at 6.55, and 10.15 A M, 2.05, 3.40, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, and 8.20 P M. On Sundays, 9.15 A M and 2.05 P M. West Philadelphia Depot, at 7.00, 8.30 and 11.00 A M and 1.35, 2.30, 3.45, 5.30 and 7.00 P M and 12.00 night. On Sundays, 8.30, A M 3.45, 7.00 P M.

From New York.

At 4.25, 6.55, 8.35, and 9.25 A M, 12.25, 2.55, 4.05, and 6.55 P M.

From Trenton.

At 6.40, 8.00, 9.00, and 9.26 A M, 12.00, M, 2.20, 3.40, 4.50, 6.18, 6.55, and 9.14 P M. On Sundays, 12 noon, and 9.14 P M.

From Philadelphia, Westward.

Trains leave West Philadelphia for Harrisburg Pittsburg and the West, at 3.00, A M, and 12.55, 6.15, P M, daily, except Sunday, and 7.20, 9.10 A M, 11.55, P M, daily.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, the Oil Regions and Erie, at 12.55 and 11.55, P M.

For Harrisburg, Elmira, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., at 7.20, A M.

A Through Passenger Train, especially for parties moving westward, leaves Philadelphia at 12.05 A M, daily, except Monday. For passage by this train, application should be made to Francis Funk, Agent, 116 Market Street, Philadelphia, where first-class and emigrant tickets can be obtained.

For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

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D. M. BOYD, Jr, Gen Pass Agent
G. W. BARKER, Supt. N Y Division
F W JACKSON,
60 Gen. Supt U R R of N J Division

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EFFECTS SALES AND PURCHASES REAL ESTATE, attends to the Renting of Houses and Farms, or any business connected therewith. Personal Property sales taken charge of, and prompt and careful attention given to any business entrusted to his care. 230

CENTENNIAL.

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Dress Making
AND
MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS,

Also, Centennial Banners and Decorations of all kinds

Also material for making them supplied at
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HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES
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Chairs Re-Caned. Also, Three-Ply Veneering Seats put in Chairs.

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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
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OILS, PERFUMERY,
Fancy Articles,
AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE
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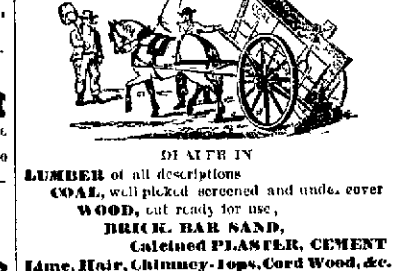
No. 25 BATH STREET BRISTOL, PA.,



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DRY GOODS
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GROCERIES
Constantly on hand. Cheap for cash 336

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AND FRUITS IN SEASON,
At WM. R. GILLINGHAM'S
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WASHINGTON STREET, BRISTOL.
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Fine Groceries and Provisions,
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DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,
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Remember the place, No. 25 Greene Street 310

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FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS,

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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, KENTUCKY JEANS, &c.,
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ALWAYS a good line of goods from which to select a suit, and made in the latest styles. Satisfaction in every respect 294

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PARLOR SUITS in Hair Cloth or any color of Terry. 1 Sofa, 1 Arm Chair, 1 Lady's and 4 Wall Chairs for $60. Solid Walnut Chamber Suits nine pieces for $40. With Marble Top Bureau and Washstand $50.
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OPPOSITE TAYLOR OPERA HOUSE.

Great Clearance Sale!
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